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Miss Thailand—No Longer "Thai!"

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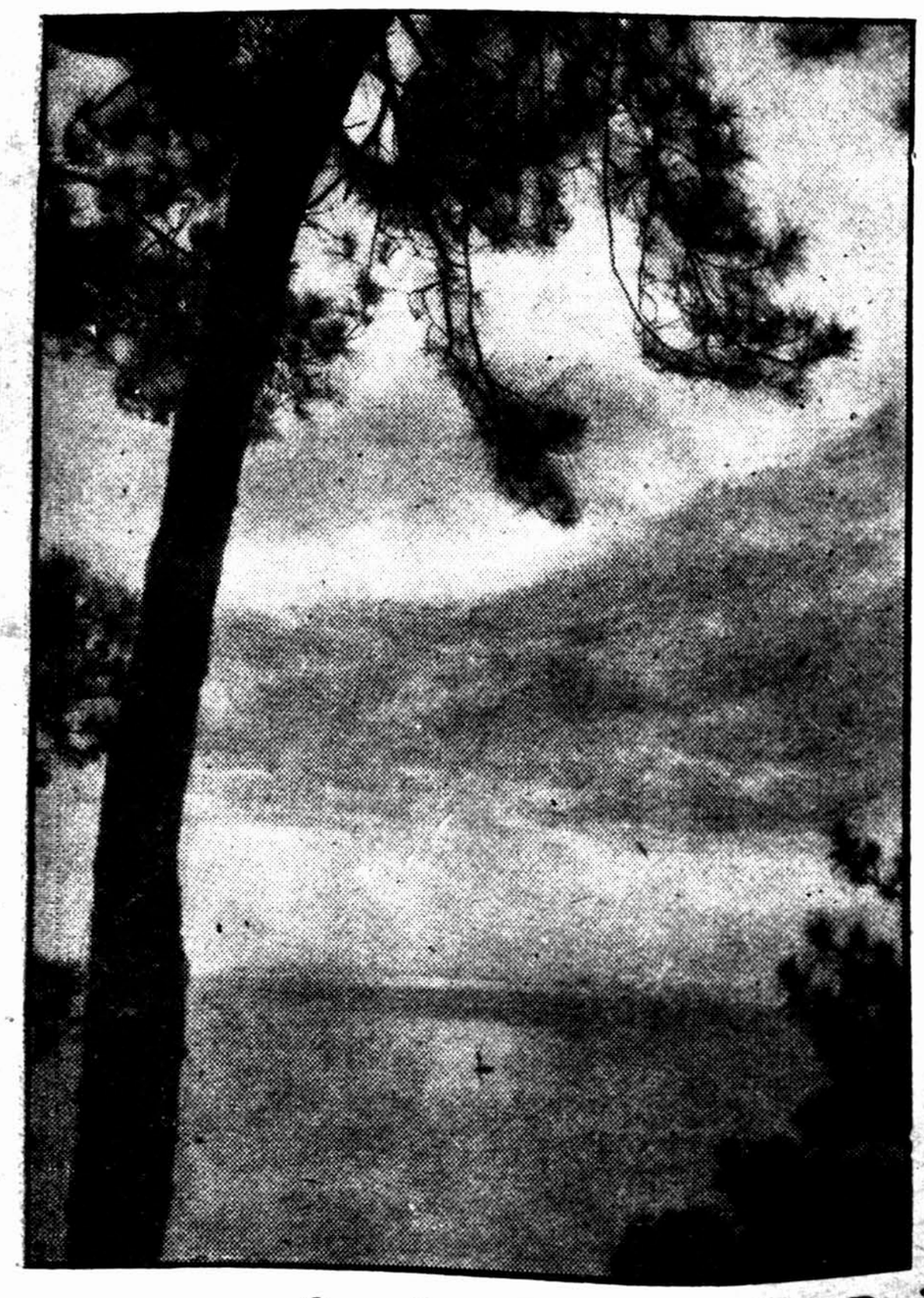
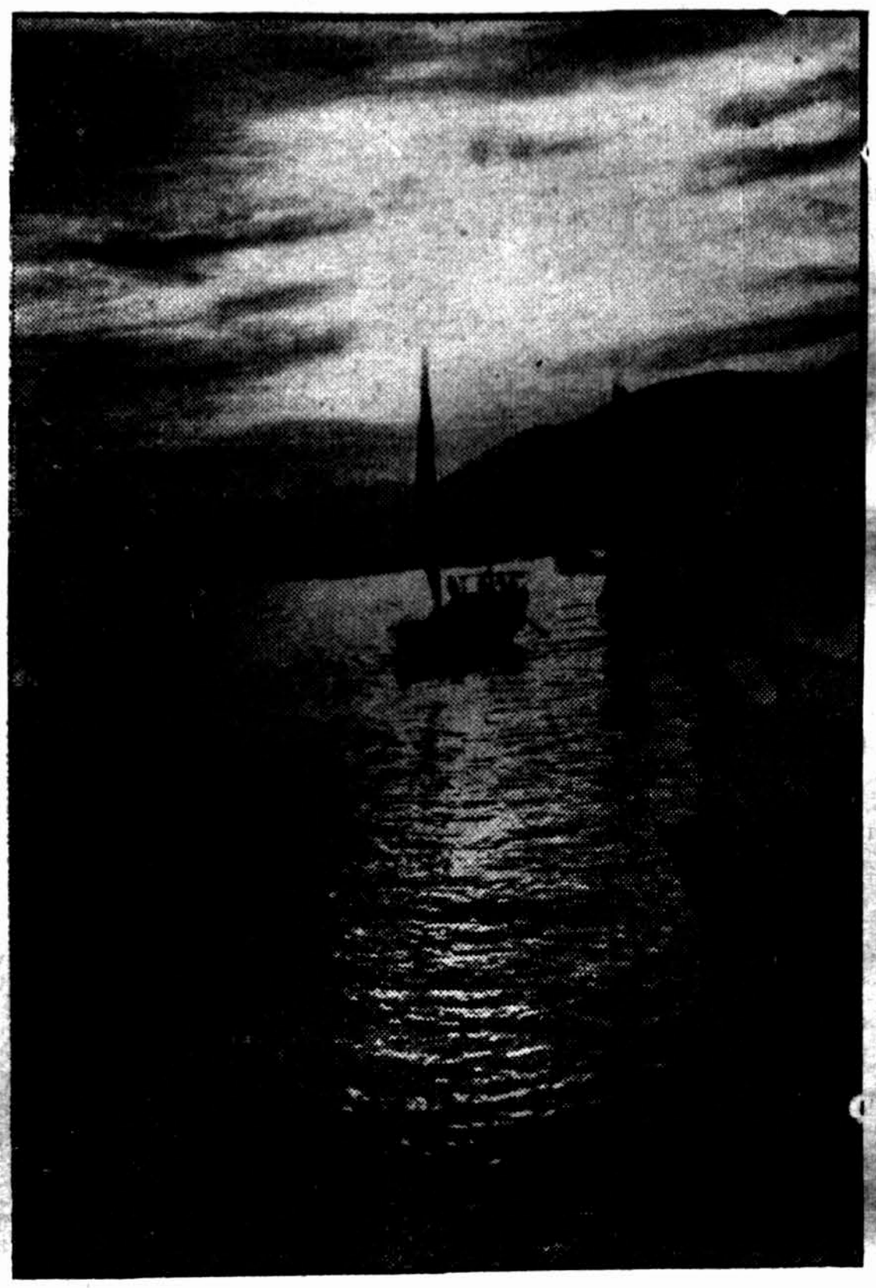
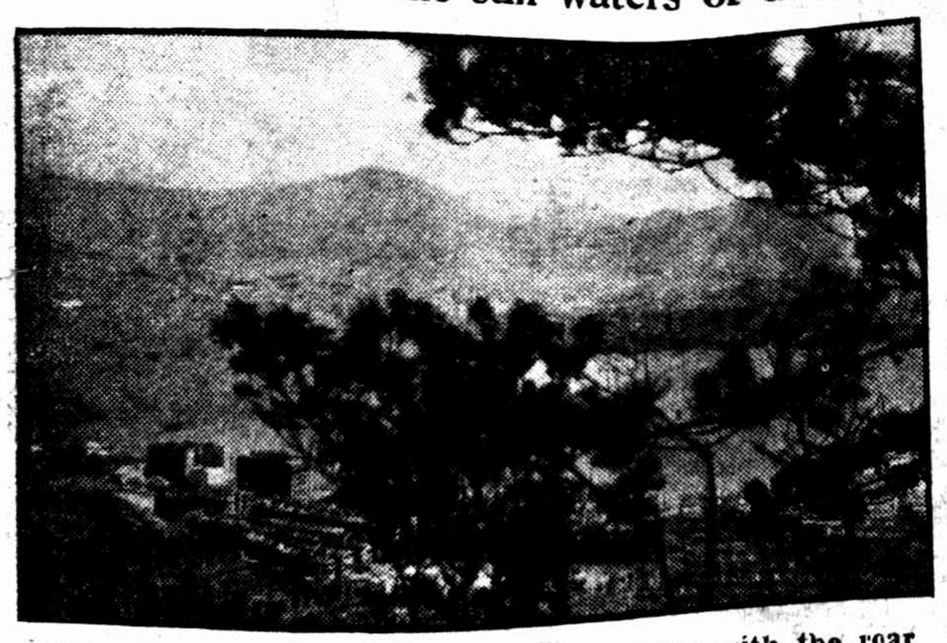
WORLD'S LISTENING POST

WHERE MIKADO'S GUNS ROAR!



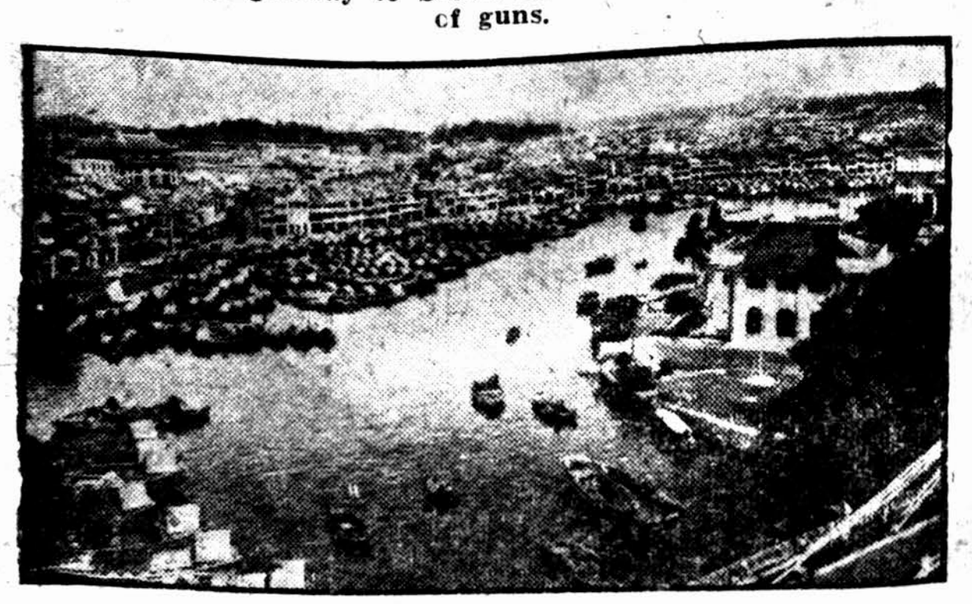


Over the still waters of the Pacific lies the heavy shadow of a grim war

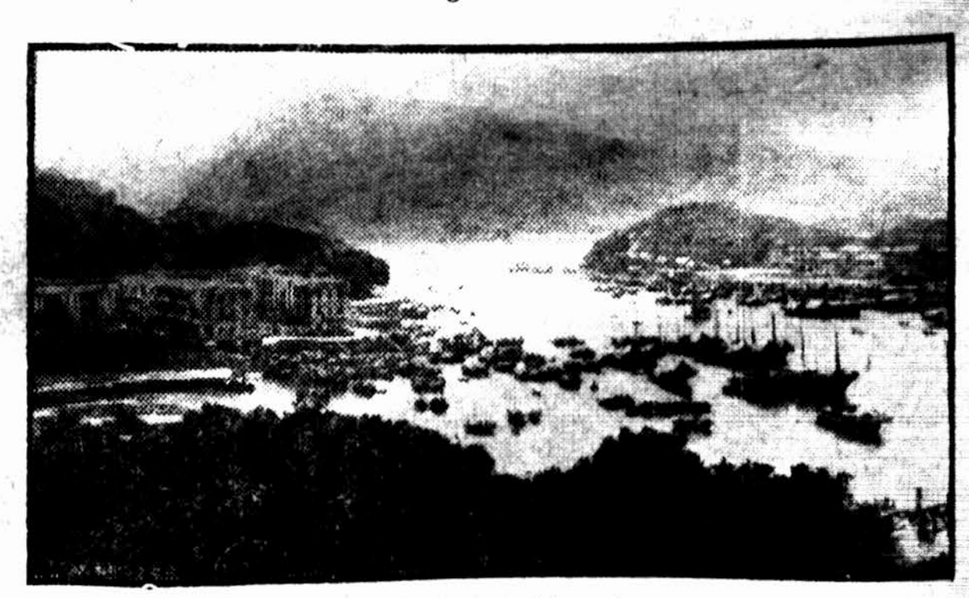


Hong Kong—gateway to South China—echoes with the roar of guns.

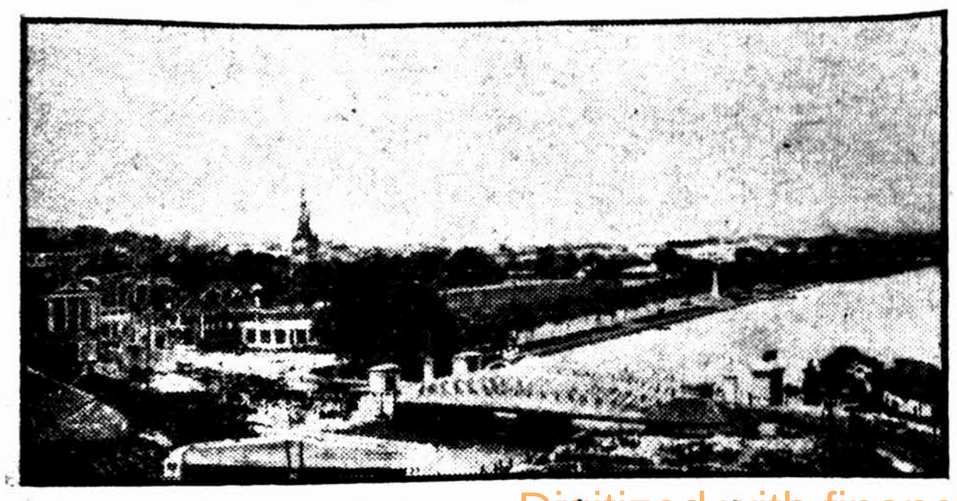
Singapore Bund—once the show place of the Far East—now a besieged fortress.



Millions in Singapore live in these boats—how are they faring in this grim hour?



Another view of Hong Kong—Behind those hills the armies of free China are fighting Democracy's battle.



Papang—the bridge that connects Singapore with the mainland of Malaya. Will Mikado's men march over it?

Dhows of the poor Chinese fishermen, caught in the terrible whirlpool of war

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 21, 1941.

JAPAN'S ACHILLES' HEEL

She Cannot Stave Off Her Economic Collapse For Long

By DAVID G. JOHNSTON

Japanese trade is vulnearly for no less than 34.4 per cent of the goods she imports comes from the United States and 20.2 per cent from the British Empire.

The United States take 15.8 of Japan's exports and the British Empire 20 per cent.

The territories which Japan controls overseas will not be able to compensate her, for they are greater absorbers of Japan's exports than suppliers of raw materials. Manchuko, Kwantung and China take no less than 43.3 of all Japan's exports, but provide only 21.2 per cent of her imports.

Japan has been cautious in publishing figures recently, but the latest available, for 1938, provide an interesting picture of her imports. No less than a quarter of the whole total was iron in various forms and other metals, 16.5 per cent raw cotton and 12.3 per cent petroleum. Altogether raw materials make up 70 per cent of Japan's imports. In other words the wheels of her vast industries cannot continue turning unless materials are imported for them.

Iron And Cotton

Iron is one of Japan's weaknesses. Her own production is only three-quarters of a million tons a year and calculations suggest that if she dug up the entire iron ore reserves in the country they would amount to no more than one year's production in the United States.

Nearly all Japan's pig iron comes from India and the U. S. A. and 303,700 tons were shipped to Japan in 1939. In the same year she imported 2¼ million tons of scrap, mostly from the United States.

But since October 1940, she has not been able to draw on this source, for the U. S. placed a ban on the export of iron and steel scrap except to Great Britain and South America. The Philippines and Malaya have been the biggest exporters of iron ores to Japan, sending over 3,200,000 tons in 1939.

Cotton is vital to Japan—and she must import the raw material for manufacture. The United States and India supplied nearly all the 605,600 tons of raw cotton she imported in 1939. China can supply some cotton, but it will not make the goods for which Japan has won such a large market, for it is coarse and of short staple.

Precious Oil

The position with wool is the same on a smaller scale. Japan imports raw wool and manufactures it. In the three years 1937-1939 she bought over 200,000 tons of raw wool, two thirds of it from Australia. New Zealand and the Union of South Africa are the only other important sources. China was able to supply her with only 4,000 tons.

Oil is as vital to Japan as to Germany and her home production is small. In 1939, Japan and Formosa produced only 380,000 tons whereas in the same year the United States sent to her exactly ten times as much. The Dutch East Indies sent her only 7 per cent of her oil imports and Borneo and Malaya six per cent.

It is believed that Japan has accumulated considerable stocks of oil, but the majority of her considerable number of ships are oil fired and these would not last her very long under war conditions.

Eloquent Figures

Of the other "strategic materials", we find that Japan imports about three-quarters of her manganese (from India, the Philippines and Malaya), all her nickel (from Canada), one third of her copper (from the U. S., Canada and Philippines), 60 per cent of her zinc (from Australia, Canada and Mexico), 80 per cent of her tin (from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies) three quarters of her lead (from the U. S., Canada and Burma), 95 per cent of her mercury, over 90 per cent of her asbestos (from Canada, U. S., and South Africa) and sixty-five per cent of her fertilisers.

Rubber which is a strategic material now is wholly imported, but Thailand and Indo-China are big producers and the new Japanese move will ensure her supplies.

Since these figures were taken, Japan has overrun a considerable part of China and although this will make available certain raw materials, they will not fill the gaps. Oil production in China is negligible and the sources of other materials, such as antimony, are in areas not under Japanese control.

Food Sufficiency

Japan is almost wholly self-sufficient in food. In 1939, food and feeding stuffs represented only 12 per cent of her imports, and this could, no doubt, be eliminated with a little belt tightening. Japan is a great agricultural country and forty-five per cent of the population still gain their livelihood from the land—compared with 7 per cent in the United Kingdom.

Japan's self-sufficiency in food is based on a simple diet and very intensive agriculture. The density of her population per square mile of arable land is higher than in the United Kingdom—2,774 against 2,170. This means the use of a tremendous amount of fertiliser.

Sulphate of ammonia is produced plentifully, but all the nitrates and nearly all the potash has to be imported. In normal times most of her potash came from Germany, the United States and France. Sixty per cent of her phosphates were imported. The nitrates came from the United States and Chile.

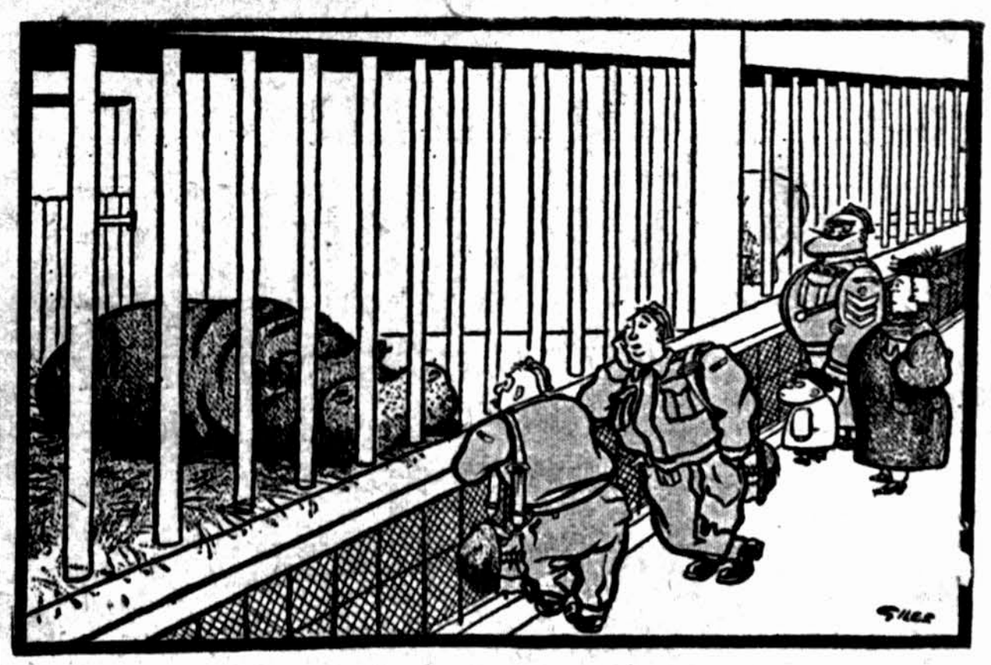
It will be seen, therefore, that while there is not the slightest chance of a blockade of any kind affecting food production immediately, over a course of time failure to secure fertilisers would have serious results.

Ersatz Goods

Japan in recent years has been nearly as busy with ersatz materials as Germany and enjoyed some success, utilising her considerable hydro-electric power to produce carbide and other substances from which the modern synthetic chemist can build almost anything. But there are limitations to ersatz products and they often require vast sums for development as well as considerable time.

Japan has spent a thousand millions on the China war and her economic stability which we have been told at intervals over the last few years was on the point of collapse, has been maintained only by heavy borrowing from her own people. Japan's loss of markets will be a serious matter for her. She cannot immediately find new buyers in the new territories which she is conquering or protecting.

Japan has escaped much of the mild economic reprisals and boycotts taken in recent years because of the numerous loopholes and by cunning use of other countries, especially China, for relabelling her goods. The present war will thus speedily expose her Achilles' Heel!



"At least he doesn't have a——sergeant bawling at him all day long".

(Courtesy: "Reynold's News").

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1. **Who are Huns?**
2. **What is a moujik?**
3. **Which great Indian leader opposed a resolution in the Congress, declaring complete independence as India's goal, in 1921 and himself sponsored an identical resolution in 1929?**
4. **In which year was complete unity achieved in India between the Congress and Muslim League, moderates and nationalists?**
5. **Which famous English author described the Taj Mahal as the ugliest building in the world?**

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

World's Listening Post & Europe's Gangplank

LISBON, WHERE NAZIS BUY DIAMONDS AND REFUGEES STAND BETWEEN HITLER AND THE DEEP SEA, AWAITING THE FLIP OF A CARD OR THE TURN OF A WHEEL . . . .

The Dixie Clipper brought us smoothly over the ocean and taxied up the swift, broad Tagus River to unload its passengers.

Some Portuguese men and women were leaning against a fence near the dock; they smiled. Their faces, I thought, said, "Queer people, to be coming to Europe when all of Europe wants to go to America."

If you glance at the map, Spain and Portugal look like Europe's gangplank. The gangplank is crowded with people whom fascism is squeezing out of Europe but who have not yet been able to obtain a ship and a visa for the free world across the water.

For them, every day is a gamble: odd or even, red or black, Hitler or a visa, seventeen or eighteen on the roulette wheel, the Nazis or a berth on a vessel? Hundreds of them play their luck each night in the casino at Estoril, an hour outside Lisbon.

This casino is the last international. Where else does a German with a sabre gash on his cheek sit elbow to elbow with an Englishman? When the West Point disgorged the German and Italian Consuls into Portugal, high Nazi officials, led by Hans Dieckhoff, ex-ambassador at Washington, met them at the gangplank, and the next evening they flipped their chips at Estoril.

A Nazi official, with the typical short-cropped Prussian head, bent over to place his bet on No. 33; as he straightened up, his coat brushed the shoulder of a dark woman who sat next to him.

Her eyes were deep and brown, and I had watched her biting her finger nails. "Pardon", the Nazi exclaimed, "pardon, Mademoiselle", and bowed sharply from the waist. The girl was Jewish, from Warsaw He had sent many like her to the concentration camp. Perhaps he had sent her to the gangplank.

Heil Hitler!

The Nazis had brought their women folk. One "Hausfrau" in diplomatic chic won frequently, and each time she put the big chips she won into her purse and played with the little ones. Finally she said to her husband, "Now I've had enough. Let's go and cash in." In leaving they passed a group of Nazis whom America had declared "personae non gratae." "Heil Hitler", they said. "Heil Hitler", came the reply, and stiff Nazi salutes were exchanged.

Ex-Ambassador Dieckhoff stood against a wall and chatted with colleagues. When he smiled in his best effeminate way, his cheeks filled out and became like flasks.

I looked at these Nazis, the men and the gawky women and thought to myself, "Are these the breeders of the 'master race'?" The cold eyes of the men seemed to say, "Next victim!"; the women were ugly and subservient.

Suddenly there was a brief shrill shriek succeeded by a dull thud. The Warsaw girl had fainted and fallen to the floor. The Nazis quit the table. When the girl revived, she felt weak and embarrassed. I invited her to the bar for a drink.

When the Nazis attacked Poland, she was in Paris studying art. Her father, mother, and four brothers were then in Warsaw. She had not heard from them since. After the fall of France she fled to Spain and finally to Portugal. An uncle in Cleveland sent her some money, and a Latin American Consul with whom she went out several times promised her a visa to his country for 100 dols.

Yesterday she brought him the money, but he said he did not want her money and did not want her to go away. He wanted her to stay in Portugal with him until he was ready to return home on vacation. So she had gambled last night on her 100 dols. and won 72 dols. This evening she had lost the 172 dols. She cried a bit as she told the story. But then her face grew stern, and she said:

"I will fight it through. Two artist friends of mine have committed suicide in the last eight weeks. I will see it through. But I will not gamble any more." I did not tell her that an American correspondent whom I knew had won 4,000 dols. in one night at Lisbon. Fortunately, he had to fly to London the next morning and had no chance to lose it.

Luck Of The Wheel

The Japanese appear to be the most nervous gamblers and the White Russians the most serious. The anti-Nazi Germans whisper; the Nazi Germans speak the loudest. There were some American pilots and officials, too, just off the clipper, at this gangplank international. They played the most light-heartedly, chucking in a few dollars for the sensation and then going home to bed.

I had a "go" at the roulette wheel. I discovered that when I played the stakes I could afford I got no kick out of it, and when I risked higher sums I got plenty of excitement but lost more than was healthy for my pocket-book. So after a fling I reverted to my usual role of "impartial observer", and studied faces, especially eyes, and fingers, writes Louis Fischer in "The Nation."

The winner is not the person who guesses the right number but who knows when to go home. I noticed how often people rose to leave, counted their chips, then wandered around looking things over, and finally, hesitantly, took a seat at another table. Many of them have lost home, country, family, career, wealth, friends, all connections, and a lot of hope. They stand, precariously, between Hitler and the deep black sea. Perhaps the flip of a card or a turn of the wheel will bring fortune. More often it does the opposite.

A Belgian countess, fleeing before the Nazi blitz, motored through France and Spain to Lisbon. That was in June, 1940. The same month a French industrialist summering at Biarritz, avoided capture by the Germans by sailing his yacht around Cape Finisterre to Lisbon. Here they met a Japanese career diplomat whose pro-British attitude had cost him his job. One day a Scottish sea Captain was fished out of the water off Portugal after his ship had gone down with a Nazi submarine's torpedo in it. The four were now having a quiet game of bridge at Estoril. The captain, smoking a pipe, explained that they all planned to cross the ocean soon in the Frenchman's yacht and make their homes in Trinidad.

A Motley Crowd

One evening I met George Weller, who was booked to leave the next morning by ship for the mouth of the Congo. From there he would cross Africa to Brazzaville to interview General de Gaulle for his paper, the Chicago "Daily News." A British journalist was heading for Cairo. He would then go to Palestine, Syria, and Turkey in the hope of making his way to Moscow to cover the Russo-German war. Raymond Gram Swing flew into Lisbon that same day from England to take the clipper for New York.

A German Jew whose wife and child had preceded him to America arrived from Berlin with a United States visa and money for a steamer ticket. He gave us details about the effect of recent R.A.F. bombings. He said the Russian war had depressed the German people, and they were eager for peace. His own tale was one of woe; the American consulate had told him that his visa would not be honored unless he could prove that he had no relatives in Germany. How could he, in a strange land, prove the negative?

(Continued on page 30)

ART IS GREATER THAN ARTISTES

RAM GOPAL URGES STUDY OF AUTHENTIC TRADITIONS BEFORE THINKING NEW DANCE FORMS

By K. M. TALGERI

"Do you advocate the introducing of dancing as one of the subjects in the curriculum of our Indian Universities"? I queried Ram Gopal, the handsome and exquisitely graceful dancer of world fame, in an interview at Madras.

"I am hundred per cent for it!" said he, smiling, and emphasised the fact that students ought to develop the sense of rhythm and the sense of the beautiful. Aesthetic training, he believed, must go hand in hand with intellectual discipline. Pursued together, they constitute the wholeness of life and made for integration of personality. Classical dancing had come down to us as the most ancient cultural heritage of India. The regeneration of India, in his opinion, depended upon the youth of the country becoming more and more art-conscious.

"Which dance technique do you like most and what is your view regarding the creation of new art-forms, embodying the spirit of the modern age?" was my next question. There was a twinkle in his expressive eyes, and the reply was immediate.

"Kathakali and Bharata Natya are the most beautiful techniques. Well, as for creating new styles,—let us, I say, first absorb all the wealth of genuine art traditions of our hoary land and then turn to the creating of new dance forms." Ram Gopal, to whom art is greater than the artistes, realizes the imperative need for keeping the ancient art-forms in their pristine purity of technique. At the present time, he is the only male dancer rendering in their purest form certain 'masculine' aspects of Bharata Natya (such as "Natanam Adinar" and the dance of Rama, etc.) which, he holds, only a male dancer can render with natural propriety.

Son of a well-known Sanskrit scholar of Rajputana, Ram Gopal was born in Bangalore on the 20th of November 1917. From his childhood, he evinced a great aptitude for dancing. Destiny had marked out for him a dance career, and in 1936, after his graduation from College, La Meri, the famous danseuse, struck by his graceful body and chiselled features, induced him to join her as her dance partner. They formed a dance team and made a successful tour of India, Burma, Malay States, Java, Philippines, China and then Japan, where the two parted. Their Radha Krishna and Siva Parvati ballets turned to be highlights. Ram Gopal studied at first hand the dances of various countries he visited.

In Japan, Ram Gopal made his mark as a solo dancer. His solo

(Continued On Page 30)

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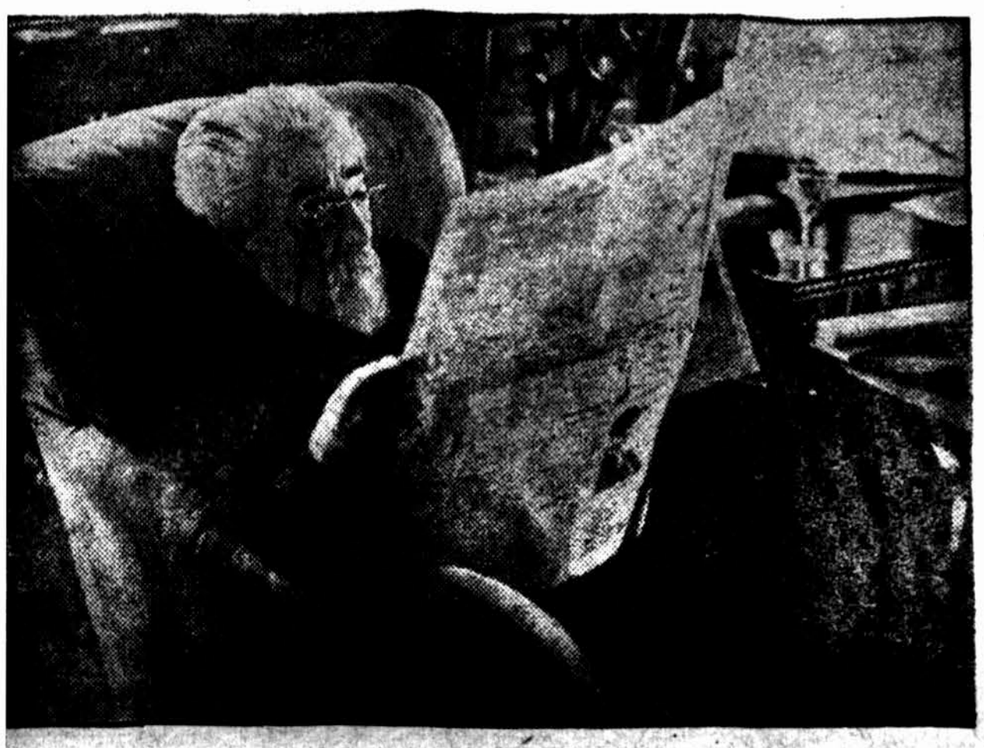

Sidney Webb, sometimes called the Right Honourable the Baron Passfield, made British Socialism constitutional, respectable and practical.

DARBY AND JOAN OF SOCIALISM

G. B. Shaw's Stirring Tribute To Sidney And Beatrice Webb, Who Have Been His Friends And Comrades For Sixty Years

The Webbs, Sidney and Beatrice, officially The Right Honourable the Baron and Lady Passfield, are a superextraordinary pair.

I have never met anyone like them, either separately or in their most fortnuate conjunction. Each of them is an English force; and their marriage was an irresistible reinforcement.

Only England could have produced them. It is true that France produced the Curies, a pair equally happily matched; but in physics they found and established science and left it so, enriched as it was by their labours; but the Webbs found British Constitutional politics something which nobody had yet dreamt of calling a science or thinking of as such.

When they began, they were face to face with Capitalism and Marxism. Marxism, though it claims to be scientific, and has proved itself a mighty force in the modern world, was then a philosophy propounded by a foreigner without administrative experience, who gathered his facts in the Reading Rooms of the British Museum, and then generalized the human race under the two heads of 'bourgeoisie' and proletariat apparently without having ever come into business contact with a living human being.

Capitalism was and is a paper Utopia, the most unreal product of wishful thinking of all the Utopias. By pure logic, without a moment's reference to the facts, it demonstrated that you had only to enforce private contracts and let everybody buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest to produce automatically a condition in which there would be no unemployment, and every honest and industrious person would enjoy a sufficient wage to maintain himself and his wife and reproduce his kind, whilst an enriched superior class would have leisure and means to preserve and develop the nation's culture and civilization, and, by receiving more of the national income than they could possibly consume, save all the capital needed to make prosperity increase by leaps and bounds.

Karl Marx's Legacy

Karl Marx's philosophy had no effect on public opinion here or elsewhere; but when he published the facts as to the condition to which Capitalism had reduced the masses, it was like lifting the lid off hell. Capitalism has not yet recovered from the shock of that revelation and never will.

Sixty years ago, the Marxian shock was only beginning to operate in England. I had to read Das Kapital in a French translation there being no English version as yet. A new champion of the people, Henry Mayers Hyndman had met and talked with Karl Marx. They quarrelled, as their habit was, but not before Hyndman had been completely converted by Marx: so his Democratic Federation presently became a Social-Democratic Federation. Socialism, in abeyance since the slaughter of the Paris Commune in 1871, suddenly revived; but Marx, its leader and prophet, died at that moment and left the movement to what leadership it could get.

"Two typewriters that click as one!"

In the evening of one of the most famous partnership in the world of thought and action. Sidney and Beatrice are still busy planning and executing in spite of their eighty odd years. They are soon bringing out a revised edition of their monumental work on Russia.

Socialism was not a new thing peculiar to Marx. John Stuart Mill, himself a convert, had converted others, among them one very remarkable young man and an already famous elderly one. The elderly one was the great poet and craftsman William Morris, who, on reading Mill's early somewhat halfhearted condemnation of communism at once declared that Mill's verdict was against the evidence, and that people who lived on unearned incomes were plainly "damned thieves." He joined Hyndman, and when the inevitable quarrel ensued, founded The Socialist League.

The younger disciple had followed Mill's conversion and shared it. His name was Sidney Webb. He was an entirely unassuming young Londoner of no extraordinary stature, guiltless of any sort of swank, and so naively convinced that he was an ordinary mortal and everybody else as gifted as himself that he did not suffer fools gladly, and was occasionally ungracious to the poor things.

Shaw Meets Webb

The unassuming young cockney was in fact a prodigy. He could read a book as fast as he could turn the leaves, and remember everything worth remembering in it. Whatever country he was in, he spoke the language with perfect facility, though always in the English manner. He had gone through his teens gathering scholarships and exhibitions as a child gathers daisies, and had landed at last in the upper division of the civil service as resident clerk in the Colonial Office. He had acquired both scholarship and administrative experience, and knew not only why reforms were desirable but how they were put into practice under our queer political system.

Hyndman and his Democratic Federation were no use to him, Morris and his Socialist League only an infant school. There was no organization fit for him except the Liberal Party, already moribund, but still holding a front bench position under the leadership of Gladstone. All Webb could do was something that he was forbidden to do as a civil servant: that is, issue pamphlets warning the Liberal Party that they were falling behind the times and even behind the Conservatives. Nevertheless he issued the pamphlets calmly. Nobody dared to remonstrate.

This was the situation when I picked him up at a debating society which I had joined to qualify myself as a public speaker. It was the year 1879 when I was 23 and he a year or two younger. I at once recognized and appreciated in him all the qualifications in which I was myself pitiably deficient. He was clearly the man for me to work with. I forced my acquaintance on him; and it soon ripened into an enduring friendship. This was by far the wisest step I ever took. The combination worked perfectly.

Fabian Society

We were both in the same predicament in having no organ za-

(Continued On Page 27)

Beatrice was already a famous social investigator when she took a glance at the Fabian Society and found a husband in the shy Sidney in 1892. Since then she has conducted numerous inquiries and written a number of books, independently and in collaboration with her husband.

She is indignant if she is addressed as Lady Passfield, "who might be anybody".

THEY SOLD THE MAGINOT LINE!

France's Commercial Travellers In Diplomacy!

AMAZING REVELATIONS OF INTRIGUES AND SCANDALS THAT PRECEDED THE FALL OF FRANCE

The last war was alleged to have done away with 'secret diplomacy'.

It is true that since the last war—thanks to the League of Nations—a large part of the diplomatic tragi-comedy had been acted on an open stage wth the world press and public opinion in the audience.

But behind the scenes, certain activities were carried on by people whom the French so pertinently called "commis voyageurs diplomatiques", whose sinister influence foiled all the more honest endeavours in post-war international relations. It was they who prepared the ground for the creation of the Fifth Column as an instrument of international politics and were mainly responsible for its tantastic successes in the present war.

I chose the example of the French-German post-war relations to illustrate my text—not because a similar story could not be told about nearly every other country, but because in its dimensions and consequences for the whole world the folly of France was the biggest and most tragic, writes Alfred Geir in "World Review."

Double Contact

After the last war a new factor appeared in French-German relations. The fear of Bolshevism in the French ruling classes was added to the traditional threat of resurrected Prussian Militarism. This conflicting state of mind found its strongest expression among the leaders of the French heavy industries—the members of the "Comite des Forges."

The German and French heavy industries were always closely interlinked. The exchange of French iron ore against German coke was essential for both; the frontiers created by the Versailles treaty had only increased the mutual interdependence of the two industrial groups. These contacts did not long remain purely economic. The common aim of preventing social change demanded their active intervention in foreign policy.

The history of Franco-German post-war relations thus became a double one: that of official contact maintained by the Quai d'Orsay and the Wilhelmstrasse in full publicity, and that of activities by secret agents in the drawing-rooms and in the offices of high finance and heavy industry. These, of course, were kept severely confidential. Often, however, the ministers at home were themselves engaged in directing the steps of these secret agents—perhaps more often than using the open channels of diplomacy.

Briand's Envoy

On the French side the first of these contact-men was a certain Professor Haguenin, a lecturer in French at the Berlin University in the years 1901-1914. During the war he had settled in Berne, Switzerland, as head of a French propaganda institute with the unofficial purpose of maintaining some contacts for the heavy industries between Germany and France. After the war he continued this work for the "Comite des Forges." But when Poincare sent French troops into the Ruhr (this step was violently opposed by French industrial magnates), Haguenin retired. However, it had become obvious that unofficial contact between Berlin and Paris was essential, and so Paris looked for a successor to the worthy professor. Another university man was found: Professor Hesnard.

The European Steel Cartel had just been formed. Briand was encouraged by the "Comite des Forges" to seek an understanding with Germany, and Professo Hesnard became his trusted envoy, who went to Berlin with Briand's personal messages to Stresemann. The professor arranged the famous meeting between Briand and Stresemann in the inn of Thoiry near the Franco-Swiss frontier, which was the beginning of the period of understanding culminating in the Locarno pact.

Professor Hesnard, however, had by that time become far too closely linked up with professional diplomacy for the liking of the powers behind the scenes. The Steel Cartel opened, through Herr Mayrisch, its Luxemburg member, 'bureaus of study' in Berlin and Paris. The secretary of the Paris bureau was the Comte d Vibraye who later became President of the "Comite France-Allemagne," the French counterpart of the British 'Link'. In Berlin, Mayrisch's son-in-law was the secretary, and the most active politician attracted by the 'bureau' was the notorious von Papen.

Not Playing The Game

Von Papen learned in the "Comite d'etudes" how wide-awake the industrialists of the Western Democracies were to the danger of Communism. Von Papen's "Golem", Adolf Hitler, was to make later the fullest use of this knowledge.....

In 1932, when von Papen was Reich Chancellor, he contracted the French through yet another French 'traveller in politics' M Jean Luchaire, now one of the basest Vichy quislings. At the conference of Lausanne where the question of German reparations was once more raised, M Luchaire was the real go-between of the two Governments.

When Hitler came to power, the French people were alarmed and their fears were also reflected in the official diplomatic field. But behind the scenes French capitalists considered that they had at last found the right partner for foiling any possibility of a Left-wing revolution Jacques Chastenet, the co-director of the 'Temps', went to Berlin at the end of 1933 to visit Hitler, and in a confidential letter informed the French Government about the Nazis' minimum demands. He came back disappointed, for he was persuaded that the danger of Leftist revolution had not been removed by the advent of Nazism; on the contrary, the Nazis intended to use this danger for exercising pressure on the French. The French ruling classes felt outraged because the German upper classes were not 'playing the game.' Their attitude became cold and even hostile.

Ribbentrop Bureau

Very soon Hitler realised the mistake that had been made. Germany was in danger of becoming completely isolated and yet she was still unprepared for war. He understood that he must display peaceful intentions in order to gain at least a breathing space. He found, however, that the Nazi Party did not possess the men who could form the necessary contacts abroad. The German diplomats of the old school regarded the Nazis as upstarts and were constantly trying to foil them. The situation became very dangerous. Hitler had to act quickly. He sent one of his lieutenants a certain von Lersner, to Paris to win over the French, but this mission fai

This was the moment for which a certain Herr von Ribbentrop had been waiting. He went to Hitler and offered his services, promising to 'sell' the Third Reich to the upper classes in Britain and France. Hitler accepted this offer—and the Nazi Fifth Column was launched. Ribbentrop organised the body which was to become notorious as the 'Ribbentrop Bureau' or 'Bureau II' in the Nazi liaison staff, headed by Hess.

Ribbentrop was determined to revive the old game of the contact-men, of the 'commercial travellers in politics'.

Otto Abetz was a young man with excellent French connections; he spoke French very well and was married to a French woman. Like many others of his ilk, he found Nazism an excellent jumping-board.

Main Slogans

His special asset was the fact that his French wife had excellent connections with the French 'Left' through her work in the offices of radical newspaper "Notre Temps," and in the secretariat of the Radical Socialist Party at the time when Daladier had been secretary-general. Ribbentrop made Abetz head of the French section of Bureau II, and in 1934 sent him to Paris. His first task there was to disperse the mistrust of the Third Reich in those radical circles which he had known before 1933.

Next he found his way to the French Right through the exclusive Club du Grand Pavois. The President of the Club was the Comte de Polignac, director of the champagne firm Pommery, which had been represented in Germany by von Ribbentrop. To the Comte and his circle Abetz described the Nazis as the only bulwark against Bolshevism in Europe. He was soon able to report to Berlin that France was ready to resume the old game.

The French capitalists did not realise that the conditions of this game had fundamentally changed. No longer was their other partner a capitalist ruling class which was as much interested in maintaining the old system as the French bourgeoisie, but a set of gangsters who only used the old methods to undermine French resistance against the Nazi domination of the world. The fear of social progress, however had made French bourgeoisie blind to these facts.

Anti-Bolshevism for the rich, pacifism for the war-weary French masses, were the main slogans of the German agents, but by no means the only ones. The organisations of ex-service men were their special targets. Abetz brought personal appeals to Berlin from the leader of the Nazi ex-service men, Herr Oberlindober, to the presidents of the French organisations, and at last M. Jean Goy, the president of the Right-wing, Fascist "Union National" accepted an invitation to visit Hitler. The ice was broken.

Betrayal By Press

Abetz also secured the necessary publicity in the French press for his activities. His French wife had introduced him to quite a number of ambitious politicians who wished to increase their political standing by important foreign connections.' Connections with the Third Reich were easily gained and were often sweetened with pleasant material advantages. Not bribery, God forbid. Just 'small tokens of friendship.'

Among others, Abetz met the young journalist Bertrand de Jouvenel, scion of a very well known French family, with excellent connections in the press. His wife was American. Abetz became a friend of the Jouvenel family. He offered free passages to his friends on the liners of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Madame Jouvenel travelled in a single year six times to the United States as a guest of the German shipping company. Her husband placed Hitler interviews in the "Paris Midi," wrote stories about the wonderful new life in Nazi Germany for the "Petit Journal", and introduced Abetz to Colonel Oudard, editor of the biggest French newspaper, the "Paris Soir." Soon the "Paris Soir" began to publish regularly touching pictures of Hitler fondling children or feeding young deer.

Jean Goy's visit to Hitler was reported at great length in the French press. For reasons of personal prestige, the President of the Left-wing French ex-service men organisation, the "Union Federale," could not stay behind. Soon M. Henry Pichot was also on his way to Berlin to see Hitler.

First Victory

Abetz talked glibly about the final removal of all misunderstandings between the two nations.

(Continued On Page 30)

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WHERE MR. SMITH GOES

WASHINGTON IS NOT MERELY THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES: IT STANDS FOR THE IDEALS FOR WHICH THAT NATION WAS FOUNDED

By "FARIDA"

One of the most beautiful edifices in Washington houses the memorial to Abraham Lincoln, who still lives in the hearts of his people.

To the Americans, Washington has always been their greatest city.

The city of which Americans as a nation are most proud is neither New York nor Hollywood nor Boston, but Washington.

Washington is an emblem of all that is most precious to them, all the ideals for which the new World was colonised—freedom of opportunity, religious tolerance, democracy and unobstructed pursuit of happiness. Washington is not what one would call a 'typical' American city, but it makes the Americans more conscious of being Americans; it firmly establishes their national solidarity and it heightens their pride in their achievements.

On a first visit, Washington impresses one very differently from the way New York does. It is a much smaller city and it is not so crowded: it has no sky-scrapers and it is not so noisy—besides, people obey traffic lights in Washington. Unlike New York, Washington has no rigidity in the planning and lay-out of its streets; its architecture, too, is more historical and pictorial.

An outstanding landmark in Washington—and the most noisy when Congress is in session!

A striking feature of Washington is its innumerable statues and memorials; no hero in American history has gone unsung in Washington. Besides the statues of Presidents and national leaders, there are those of famous non Americans like Colombus, Dante Fredrick the Great, Joan of Arc (who is a great favourite with Americans even in smaller cities), Edmund Burke and Martin Luther. One of the most moving statues is "Emancipation", showing a coloured freed-man paying his homage at the feet of Lincoln It was erected by the earnings of the then newly freed negroes.

Washington Monument

The two most famous monuments in Washington are the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial—America's tribute to her two greatest sons. The Washington Monument is in the form of an obelisk and can be seen from anywhere in the city. Its site was selected by Washington himself, but the Monument was not completed till ninety years after. This delay was not due to the intricacy or elaborateness of the architecture, but because of peculiar circumstances. After Washington's death, a bill appropriating a grant for a mausoleum was passed, but it was mislaid.

The members of the next Congress were the political opponents of Washington, so they ingored the matter entirely. To cover this national disgrace, a large sum of money was raised and the cornerstone laid with impressive ceremonies on the 4th of July, 1848 by the then President. But the funds gave out by the time the shaft had reached a height of 150 feet. The work was again neglected during the Civil War, but at its end, under the new wave of patriotism and national consciousness, the building was resumed and finished.

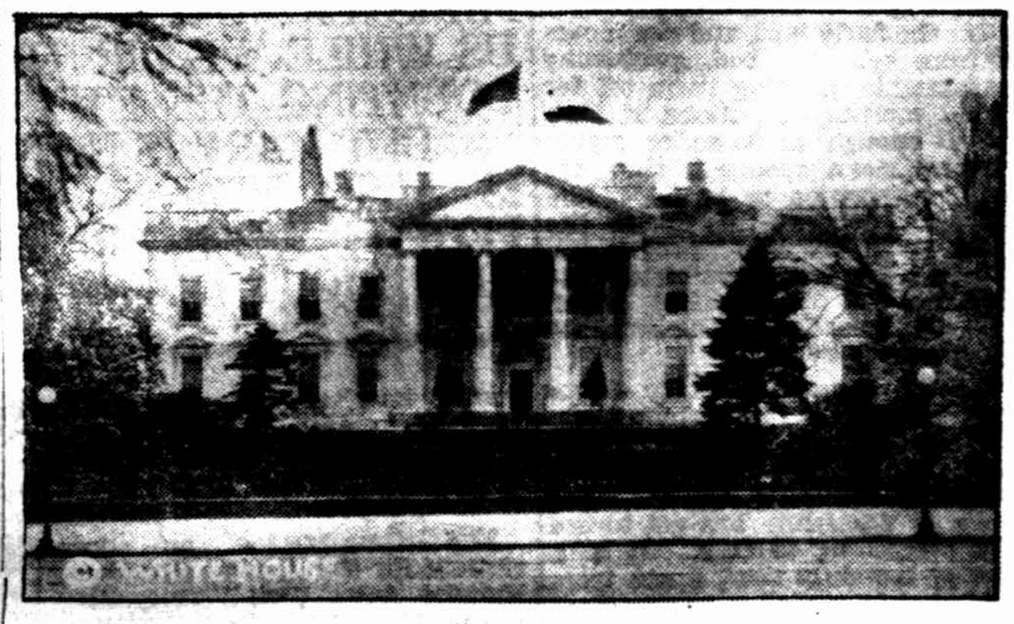
The Lincoln Memorial is entirely different in character; it has none of the massiveness and the severity of the Washington Monument. It is a beautiful Greek temple, simple and chaste—in leading name) to sing at a public hall. This led to the resignation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt from their organisation.

Marian Anderson then sang on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and drew a record crowd of thousands including senators, ambassadors, Congressmen and all the cosmopolitan society of Washington. And she sang songs symbolic of the negro's devotion to his country to his "sweet land of liberty." Such a supreme artist is Marian Anderson, that she displayed no bitterness in the irony of those words when she sang them; rather did she prove true to Mrs. Roosevelt's tribute to her that her achievement transcended any national or colour distinctions.

A Noisy House

The most stupendous architectural structure in Washington is the Capitol. On its dome is a bronze statue of Freedom. The whole vast building is replete with sculpture, statuary, historical and symbolic paintings. Visitors are allowed inside when Congress is in session. There is not much need to request the public to be quiet: almost all the sittings of the House of Representatives are noisy and cheerful—a charming informality pervades the atmosphere, though it does not extend as far as a member eating his lunch when making a speech, as James Stewart did in "Mr. Smith goes to Washington."

Members sit in all postures: some reclining, some with their legs curled up and some in a squatting position. So many of the members keep standing without any rhyme or reason or chatting that it is hard to know who is speaking. After the War, a seriousness has come over the House making it more dignified but less interesting. The Senate with its green velvet, its silver plates bearing the occupant's name at each desk and its venerable white heads is always very impressive.



The Historic Residence of U. S. Presidents.

World's Largest Library

Next in importance to the Capitol is the Library of Congress, which is now regarded as the world's largest library, even larger than the British Museum. It is supposed to have the largest collection of books on aeronautics in the world; the largest collection of Chinese books outside of China and Japan and the largest collection of Russian books outside of Russia. The main entrance hall to the Library is extremely ornate, the floor being a mosaic of coloured marbles, surrounding a brass-rayed disk showing the points of the compass.

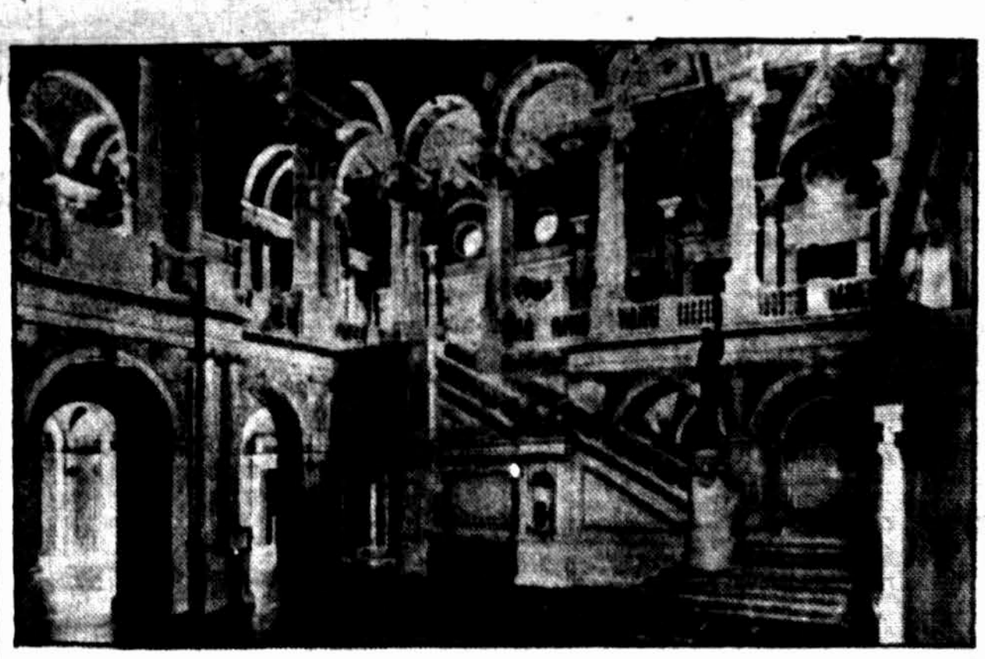
No space either on the walls or the ceilings anywhere in the Library is left vacant: they are full of names of illustrious authors and scientists, symbols of the arts and sciences, poetic quotations and above all a very striking glass mosaic of Minerva. Among the prize collections of the Library are the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Gutenberg Bible, which is the first book printed in Europe with movable type.

Just opposite the Congressional Library is a very dainty little

(Continued On Page 31)

Land Of Liberty!

The most memorable event in the history of the Lincoln Memorial has been the occasion of Marian Anderson's concert given on its steps. This great negro singer, recognised as the finest contralto in America if not in the world, was refused permission by the Daughters of the American Revolution (an extremely mis-



The main stair hall of the Library of the Congress. It contains the biggest collection of books in the world.

SPEND A DAY WITH SISTER MARY

By THOMAS COUTINHO

"Wake up No. 15. It is 5 o'clock. Change your clothes and go for your bath".

It is the staccato but kindly voice of the night nurse in St. Stephen's Hospital addressing a convalescent patient who has just recovered from a very serious illness.

Aroused by the command, No. 15 gets up and lazily sprawls on the bed muttering a sleepy greeting, which is quickly responded.

After this brief conversation, the night nurse, who in the meanwhile has tidied the patient's bed with a change of sheets and pillow-cases, goes to the next cot to attend to No. 16. She has carefully noted down the temperature of the previous patient and also recorded, the overnight history of the patient's condition.

She began her morning rounds with the early bird and she moves on from bed to bed, awakening the patients, packing them off for their morning ablutions, if they are fit enough to do so, or giving them a clean sponge if they are not in a position to bathe. She not only does all this but in the midst of a crowded programme finds a little time to minister to each patient his breakfast, which she will make sure the wardboy has properly served.

Let me name this lady Sister Mary or shall we call her Nurse Martha? I would prefer the former; so let it be that. She has to make over duty to the day nurse at 7-30. She has got to see that everything is O. K. It is a part of her duty that, apart from tending patients, she has to have everything spick and span. She has done it perfectly or else she won't stay in her job very long, for a nurse just can't afford to err in the routine requirements of her profession or rather her vocation.

The day nurse comes and takes over. It is an exchange of tasks effected with brimful of smiles. In spite of the agony that perhaps a patient is going through at the moment, he, too, catches the contagion and cheerfulness, which [illegible] pervades everywhere.

Mary Is B. P. N. A.

Sister Mary comes from the middle strata of society. She is just about 22 and at 18 she was only a probationer. Education? you ask. She is pretty well educated as it is necessary that she should pass the matriculation or the vernacular school final examination. Without these minimum qualifications it is not possible to enlist as a probationer in a public hospital. Maybe in a private hospital these rigid rules may be relaxed but not so in a public hospital where a nurse is ultimately required to get her B. P. N. A. diploma.

The letters B.P.N.A., are abbreviations for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. This diploma is recognised by Government and also by other outside diploma conferring institutions. It is the criterion of nursing qualifications in this province. Mary joined up as a probationer soon after she passed her Matric. She had to go through a tedious course of three and a half years. At the end of every year she had to appear for a test. If she passed the exam. she would be promoted, otherwise she would have to be a repeater.

After completing the prescribed curricula she went up for the B. P. N. A. diploma exam. She was a clever kid and, of course, smart, so she got through first shot. And now, of course, she has made further progress and that is, how she is a full-fledged sister at the present moment.

Night Vigil

To her, night duty means solid twelve hours work and a sleepless night as she has to keep a close vigil all through. She "takes over" from the day nurse at 7-30 p. m. and makes over to the day nurse at 7-30 a. m. When she is on night shift she sleeps during the day except when she gets up for her meals, toilet and recreation. By 6-30 p. m. she has to be ready, so Mary finishes her wash or bath, whichever it is, and she gets out of her neglige which might on some days be a kimono, or on others, bright coloured silken pyjamas.

She has put the finishing touch to her toilet. She has made herself up to look smart. Now she slips into her uniform which consists of an immaculate white gown, a pair of unspotted white stockings, freshly pipe-clayed white canvas rubber-soled shoes and, of course, a starched white cap. These are all provided by the Hospital. She gets a liberal uniform allowance and also a handsome washing allowance to keep her uniform and kit as clean as ever. Mary looks very simple in her rig-up as the costume is designed to be very plain and not a-la-mode. But still she looks very charming.

She has no doubt a personality and a little paint and powder too. Neither has she forgotten a slight touch of the lipstick. Gorgeous painting during duty hours is taboo. There she is. She is stepping out now from the dormitory which she shares with other nurses. She is now going for her dinner to the nurses' mess which is not very far from her quarters. It is next door and in the hospital compound itself. She takes her meal leisurely but does not waste any time unnecessarily.

She has had her grub and out she is to the recreation room where a gramophone is jazzing away the latest South American melody. This is a lovely spot, surrounded by a flowery garden. Mary has a few moments to idle away either in lounging or looking up a picture magazine.

It is nearing quarter past seven. Mary looks at the time on her tiny little gold watch which encircles her wrist. Oh! she must hurry up. So she proceeds to the hospital and after greeting the "super" she slowly saunters away to the ward which has been allotted to her for the night. That is what happens during her night week.

What is day duty like for a nurse? Day duty in the case of a nurse comprises of different shifts. Whatever shift a nurse may have to work on, she is given four hours recess before she comes on the next shift in the day. The first day shift starts at 7-30 a. m. At 11-30 there is the lunch recess. It is practically the afternoon off and the girl who takes over at 11-30 gets the evening recess which means a solid evening off. The nurse who goes on the 3-30 p. m. to 7-30 p. m. shift gets the night off and so the process continues.

STARCHED AND SMART, SISTER MARY IS KNOWN TO MOST OF US. SHE IS THE MINISTERING ANGEL WHO ATTENDS UPON US WHILE WE LIE ON A HOSPITAL COT COUNTING THE ETERNAL HOURS.....

BUT MARY IS NOT ALL AN ANGEL. SHE IS ALSO HUMAN AND LIKES TO MEET PEOPLE. WHO ARE NOT PATIENTS! SO STEP RIGHT IN .....

Food And Hobbies

The food given to nurses in Bombay hospitals is decent but not very grand. It consists of a hearty breakfast an average lunch, tea and pastry and not so bad a dinner. Their rooms too are nice and there is nothing to grumble about. There is no difference made between Anglo-Indian and Indian nurses in the matter of pay and food. In this respect they all get equal treatment, but from statistics at hand more Anglo-Indian girls are to be found as nurses in almost all the important hospitals.

There are comparatively fewer Indians. Most of the sisters are either European or Anglo-Indian. Sisters in some Bombay hospitals get a room for each, whereas nurses have to share rooms. In some places two nurses share a common room, and in others there are three to four accommodated in one. For servants they either have an ayah or two or a boy (bearer) or two.

Day duty nurses when they are not working, or sleeping indulge in their respective hobbies, which might be crocheting, needlework or reading. Games are provided, both indoor and outdoor. There is tennis and badminton, bridge and ping-pong, and, of course, dancing with either her or her friend's boy-friend. In some hospitals there are swimming pools. No noise is allowed in the nurses's quarters as the night shift people have to take their rest. In the evening some nurses who have obtained permission and are free may go out for a stroll but there should be no report of misbehaviour. Some hospitals' maintain libraries or reading rooms for nurses.

Her Real Boss

Probationers attend lectures when they are off duty. They receive between 5 to 10 upees per month as pocket money. After the first exam a probationer gets Rs. 15 and a fifteen rupee increment is given after each examination passed so that after the completion of the full course at the end of three and half years when she passes the final exam and obtains her diploma, a nurse gets Rs. 75 per month. A nurse is entitled to have a full day off once a month. This day she can spend outside. All nurses are strictly expected to be back in premises by 10 p. m. Once or twice a week, however, late passes are granted. A night off is also available once a month.

On no condition are male visitors allowed to enter a nurse's room except in the case of illness when special permission has to be taken. There are no smoking restrictions, but a nurse can't keep long nails. They must be clipped short. She may bob or grow her hair long as she likes it.

Matrons are the real bosses. In their hands it lies to assign duties. In the ward the nurse is responsible to the Sister; outside she has to take her orders from the Matron. There is usually one Matron for the entire hospital but each ward has a Sister. Generally in a large ward there is one Sister, one qualified nurse and four probationers.

A staff nurse has to go round with the duty doctor. Her business is to take temperatures and administer medicines. She has to be on her feet the whole day

(Continued on page 29)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ENGLISH VERSE IN PORTUGUESE

Gordas Anglo-Lusas (Verses) by D. J. Soares Rebelo.

Mr. Soares Rebelo, a well-known scholar, has surprised the Portuguese readers through his book of poems, set in an artistic plaquette. This book aims chiefly in revealing to the Portuguese speaking world the literary gems amidst much of the splendour of Modern English lyricism. Alice Meynell, Bridges, Housman, G. Russel (A.B.), Mary Coleridge, Wilde and John Clare are a few of the poets reviewed and disclosed for the first time to the Portuguese readers.

The poet speaks, in a long and critical preface, of his reverence and enthusiasm for the lyrical efflorescence that saw England from about 1825 to the present days. Nothing of this sort had been so far atttempted in the world of Portuguese letters. The Cordas is above all, to be credited for the originality of thought which prompted its juvenile author following the example of the reputed English critics, Prestage G. Young and Aubrey Bell, who revealed to their countrymen the rich casket of the irridiscent gems of Portuguese Lyricism.

The second half of the Cordas is much more interesting both by its theme and by its poetic vigour. The poet tells us of his youthful loves, his bright and despondent moods. A touch of melancholy and a light vein of "Saudades" lingering about these poems place him in the sombre school or Soares de Passos and Casimiro de Abreu. The exquisite lyrics "Sede e Ansia", "Segredos" and "Saudacao" lose much of their effect when contrasted with butterfly-like airiness that dances in his longest poem "Borboleta" which remains the best lyrical effusion in spite of its subtle idealism.

In the foreword to the book, Mr. Loyona says that the "Cordas" is not an "affirmation but is a "promise". And one who like Mr. Soares-Rebelo makes so promisingly his debut on the stage of letters cannot fail to grasp the responsibility before him in the near future.

(Mr. Soares-Rebelo is a young man graduated with honours in English from the St. Xavier's College (Bombay) where he was a holder of more than one scholarship during his undergraduate days.

D. C.

STORY OF 'BLITZ' IN THE FIRST PERSON

HOSPITALS UNDER FIRE, edited by George C. Curnock, published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., price 7s. 6d. net.

The picturesque title of the book is eloquent of the 'blitzkrieg' horrors which Britain faced last autumn and winter. Hitler's 'total war' code does not admit of any fine distinction between civilian population and military objectives. This is essentially a war of nerves and morale, and the enemy's first thought is always to demoralise and confuse the people by terror tactics. That Britain was able to face the 'blitz' and emerge gloriously out of it is a tribute to the morale and powers of endurance of the civilian population.

In this little book, we have the story of the 'blitz' told in the first person. We have it from the lips of those who have been through it all. A stoker relates how he did the rescue work through flood and fire at the children's hospital. Ringed with fire, Guy's Hospital was saved on the night of the 29th December, and when "London took it." the King said: "The people are wonderful." A hospital surgeon describes the scene when the light went out, and a patient confidently assures another 'blitz' victim: "The nurses will see you through." Chapters like "Miracle can happen" and "Some happy escapes" are interesting human stories wherein the hidden hand of luck sympathetically helps the babies of the 'blitz' The book is fully illustrated and is optimistic that British people can stand upto to Hitler's rain of death. It gives an account of the heroes and heroines of the medical services who have been awarded George Cross. It will be recalled how His Majesty moved by deeds of heroism on the British Home Front, which no military cross or medals could be awarded, instituted the George Cross and the George Medal. Despite everything, the hospitals are carrying on successfully, magnificently, and with unquenchable spirit—the spirit of Florence Nightingale. The Lamp Still burns!

K. A. C.

ESSAYS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

"CHANGING WORLD AND OTHER ESSAYS." By Bimal C. Sinha Prakasani, College Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2.

This is a collection of the author's contributions to the study and discussion of a variety of subjects which were originally published in different journals on different occasions. They are fourteen in number and there is a note in the appendix on the land revenue system in Bengal.

Some of the essays are topical in character and are concerned with matters of contemporary controversy. Others are of deeper import and bespeak extensive reading. The essays show that the writer is equally at home with economics, politics and history and is coversant with the trend of contemporary thought and with questions of public interest generally.

The first essay discusses the radical changes that have taken place in recent years in political and economic ideals and practices and have influenced the cultures of the world. The second and the third essay deal with planning in its theoretical and practical aspects. The theme of the fourth is economics of war and that of the fifth, ancient Hindu political thought.

General Impression

The next essay discusses the theory of the land-tax and the two following are concerned with the controversial subject of the Bengal secondary education bill. The condition of the Bengal peasantry and its indebtedness are discussed in three essays. Middle class unemployment and the Reserve Bank of India form the themes of two others.

The general impression left on one's mind by a perusal of the book is that the writer has approached the study of a variety of topics of general interest as an industrious student but his essays often lack depth and are amateurish. The essay on "A plea for agricultural protectionism in Bengal" may be cited as an apt illustration. After repeating the classical arguments against a policy of protection, the author proceeds to show how it is unsuited to Indian conditions and how it has proved detrimental to the interests of Bengal though other Indian provinces have benefited at its cost. He then puts in a plea for agricultural protection for his own province. His remark that " if Bengal stops her purchases from other provinces, many an edifice of fortune which now seems to be built on solid rock would topple down", is noteworthy as being typical.

V. G. K.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Special Annual Number

For some years past, the "Indian Review" published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, has been issuing a special December Annual. The Current Annual is as usual about twice the normal size with plenty of topical articles by distinguished writers.

As might be expected the great world war and connected topics occupy a good number of pages. Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer leads off with a thoughtful contribution on "The Final Issue of the War." There are a number of readable articles by distinguished authors apart from the usual features. The Publishers also announce that this Special Annual which is priced Re. One will be given Free to those who enrol themselves as subscribers for the year 1942 by remitting Rs. 5 (M.O.) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque, the annual subscription to the "Indian Review".

Rural Uplift Scheme

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN KATHIAWAD. By Prof. A. B. Trivedi, Khalsa College.

This is the reprint of an article on the subject originally published in the Journal of the University of Bombay in January 1941. In this monograph, Syt. Trivedi examines the place of village industries in the economic life of Kathiawad and survey the position of various industries in that Province.

He puts in a plea for the revival of handicrafts and village industries as valuable in providing a solution for many of the rural economic problems which face Kathiawad along with the rest of India. A feature of the monograph is the scheme Sjt. Trivedi puts forward for the establishment of State-aided village industries associations for promoting the revival and development of village industries in various states which should seek the guidance and advice of the all-India Village Industry Association in the conduct of their activities.

SOME HINDI BOOKS

Reviewed by B. D. Verma

SEWA YA SATTA, by Kashinath Malawiya, published by R. B. Poddar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, size: 7 1/4 x5", pp. 26 price not given.

The author has made his name as a fearless critic and this booklet is one more proof of his fearlessness and frankness. Herein he has pointed out the defects which have crept into the management of some of the institutions of the Marwadis in Bombay. As the book has been written without fear or favour it deserves to be read by every well-wisher of the social and political institutions of the Marwadis.

The Red Army

'AZADINUN LAL LASHKAR". by Jaswant Sutaria, Ahmedabad, price As. 4.

This is a small pamphlet of 21 pages full of detailed information about Russia's Red Army. It is published at a very opportune moment, because of Hitler's invasion of Russia. It is up-to-date also. The strategy and technique of the Soviet Army, its tanks, planes, navy, infantry, cavalry, artillery and military strength in other respects are set out in detail. The introduction by Dr. Sumant Mehta, explains the purpose lying behind Russia's administrative policy as against Hitler's ideals. He gives several instances of the levelling down process that has been in force in present Russia, e.g., in the Army and Navy as between officers and the rank and file, a deep and living sense of comradeship—and not of superiority and inferiority—has taken the place of the old order. The low price of the book will help it to be popular and widely read.

Text-Book On Indian History

R. SATHIANATHIER: A College Text-book of Indian History, Vol. II. (Rochouse & Sons Ltd).

This volume deals with the period 1200 A.D. to 1700 A.D. with special reference to South Indian history. By its publication, the author has not added anything to the sum total of our knowledge in regard to Muslim rule in India. The facts, as stated by different writers, are arranged in a stereotyped manner and the book, at its best, can only be recommended to students as an aid to their studies for purposes of examination.

A. M.

INDIAN ECONOMICS

"INDIAN ECONOMICS" Vol. II. by Professors G. B. Jathar and S. G. Beri. Sixth revised edition. Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 6/-.

This is a new edition. In revising the volume for it, an effort has been made by the authors to bring facts and figures uptodate and to review the economic position of India in relation to recent world trends and the conditions created by the war. The volume deals with vital problems relating to India's economy, such as industries, trade, currency, exchange and taxation.

The views put forward are well-balanced and are supported by relevant statistics and cogent arguments. Being intended mainly for University students, the book is appropriately informative and instructive. Detailed contents and a good index will be found particularly helpful.

V. G. K.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Indian Administration and British Constitution, by Indravadan Bhatt, Andheri.

The Indian Ephemeris, by N. C. Lahori (Hon. Gen. Secretary, The Indian Research Institute, Calcutta), price As. 12.

The Land of The Soviets (Friends of the Soviet Union, Calcutta), Folios of New Writing (Hogarth Press) price sh. 5.

Yajna Phalam (The Rashashala Aushadhashram, Gondal).

Shri Venketeswara Sastrulu Commemoration Volume, Madras.

Winning Personality (D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay), price Rs. 1/4.

How to Judge a Horoscope, by B. V. Raman (Raman Publications, Bangalore), price Rs. 3.

Prince, Prisoner, President, Rebel, Mystery Man, by Durlabh Sing (Hero Publications, Lahore).

SEX PROBLEMS

Birth Control Simplified by Dr. A. P. Pillay (with 62 Illustrations & Diagrams & 4 Tables) Re. 1-14; *Sex Problems in India:* (Sex life & curious marriage customs) by Prof. N. S. Phadke, second Ed. Illustrated Rs. 6; *Fit Or Unfit for Marriage* by Dr. Th. H. Van de Velde 10 sh. 6d. at Rs. 3/-. *Sex Knowledge for Boys* by Dr. A. P. Pillay, Illustrated Re. 1-8; *Sex Knowledge for Girls* by Dr. A. P. Pillay, Illustrated Re. 1-8.

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OUR SHORT STORY

by WAHIDA AZIZ.

CHINESE POISON

In the little city of Luhai there stood at the end of the main road, just before it turned off toward the river, a large temple which enshrined the image of Buddha of the Hundred Hands. The temple was empty at present for Lin Kai Wei, the priest, was in the living quarters which adjoined the temple at one side, busy instructing the boy whom he had just engaged as his assistant.

'And besides the cleaning of the temple and the living quarters,' he was saying, 'it is expected of you to keep the supply of water always full, to sweep the garden paths, polish the things of brass, and attend at the door to sell incense and relics to the faithful. As it is convenient for me, I shall teach you the mysteries of the priesthood. But if you are lazy or noisy, or greedy'—the boy looked through lowered eyelids at the paunch of Lin Kai Wei, a thing truly phenomenal in this land of hunger—'I shall send you back to your father to work and strive with the rest. Now go and clean the temple.'

And the priest of the temple of Luhai indicated that he had done with the whole matter. Bowing low, Kan felt his way backwards to the door, bowed again, and let himself out. Left to himself, he found the cleaning things and went into the temple where he timorously approached the altar. Not quite sure whether the priest intended that he clean the holy place itself, he paused a moment while his mind was actively in the invention of epithets for this man before whom he must pretend to abase himself. 'Fat paunch,' 'Ox-jowled' were among those that first occurred to him. His quick mind, sharpened by a privation which was habitual, even ancestral, assured him that he had to deal with a stingy master. Well, he must make the best of it.

While he stood there his eye happened to light on a large vase standing at one side of the altar. It was beautifully shaped and the dim light in the temple shone on the little gems set as eyes for the painted dragons until they seemed to be glaring at him. He knelt before the vase to get a closer look at the dragons. Suddenly a voice behind him said:

'Take care how you handle that vase. If ever it should be damaged you will pay for it with your skin. And now stop your staring and get about your work.' And Lin Kai Wei disappeared as noiselessly as he had come before Kan dared to turn round.

* * *

As the days went on Kan discovered that his master was, if possible, stingier than he had thought. He superintended the amount that was to be cooked for each meal and took great care that when he had finished there was scarcely a good mouthful left for his assistant. Accustomed to poverty, even Kan began to languish under such rigid dieting. But he bided his time, knowing that opportunity comes only to the patient.

On a certain morning his master sent him off to buy some meat, counting the exact number of pennies into his hand and warning him to bring back full measure. (Lin had never discovered that his assistant, by altering the arm of the scales with which the purchases were checked, had found a way to circumvent him). Coming home by a back way and taking good care to remove from his face any signs of the food he had purchased with the copper he had saved, Kan slipped in at the back gate and, with a gesture of contempt, laid the scales and the meat together where Lin could verify the purchase. And then, hearing voices at the temple entrance, he went to a door, peeped through a grill, and saw Lin receiving a gift from a man whose wife, so he said, had been made fruitful by the power of the god who lived there. He saw, too, how Lin opened the box when the donor was gone and took out a luscious cake which he proceeded to eat with gluttonous delight before hiding the box under the altar.

Lin said nothing about the cakes when he returned to weigh the meat, and Kan pretended to know nothing about them. But even cakes, as he knew, could be won with patience. Many times that day his belly longed for them. He even wondered whether it might be worth the punishment to steal them. But prudence taught him that there would be a better way.

Several days after Lin Kai Wei called him into audience again. 'I am going on a journey,' he said. 'I shall be gone for two days. Food enough has been left for you.' (Kan knew how much that was—so much as Kan could consider one fair lunch for himself.) 'I expect that you will be diligent while I am gone. If not—we shall find means to mend it when I return.'

* * *

'By the way,' he continued, 'I have two more warnings to leave you. The vase by the altar—you know how I treasure it. See that your clumsy hands do not destroy it, or I shall destroy you. Then, as to the cakes which you have no doubt discovered by your prying. They are poisoned and if you eat them you will die. Now I shall go.'

And Kan, hiding his pleasure, wished him a prosperous trip and a speedy return while his mind's voice uttered the richly nurtured string of epithets which a lively invention had been producing for days. Lin was not yet out of sight when his assistant drew forth the cakes and, adjusting himself comfortably on the tem-

(Continued On Page 30)

"By the way," said Lin Kai Wei, 'I have two more warnings to leave you. The vase by the altar—you know how I treasure it. See that your clumsy hands do not destroy it or I shall destroy you.

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Karnatak's Prehistoric Finds

Valuable Work Of Research Department

(Contributed)

Badami, a small Taluka place in the Bijapur district, was rotting in obscurvity before it was brought into prominence by Mr. Fleet as the ancient capital of the Western Chalukyas that ruled over a large part of south India during the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries of the Christian era.

The patient work of Mr. Fleet led to the discovery of more than thirty inscriptions of the chalukyan period in the Badami Town itself. The most important of Mr. Fleet's finds was Mangalisa's inscription in the Vaishnavite cave No. 3 at Badami. It was considered the earliest record mentioning the Saka date 500 i.e. 578 A.D.

But recently another rock inscription of rare value has been brought to light. As the inscription is just at the centre of a precipice, Mr. Panchamukhi had to approach it on a rope from the top of the precipice. The print has been taken and the inscription has been deciphered. It mentions the construction of the hill-fort to the north of the town by the Chalukya King Vallabheswara i.e., Pulikeshi I. It is dated 465 of the Saka era i.e. 543 A.D. So at present it is the earliest inscription mentioning the Salivahan Saka.

Finds Iron Age

Then Herkal a small village in the Bagalkot Taluka of the Bijapur District, attracted the attention of the Director. The village is situated on the river Ghataprabha and has a magnificent site by the side of the river where the force of the current has broken through a line of hills. Just in the vicinity of the village, the site of a depopulated village excited the curiosity of the Director.

The exploration of that site has brought to view pieces of glazed pottery with a black dip inside and a red point on the surface having lattice marks or designs, terra cotta elephant-trunk, conch chell objects and iron slags which belong to the pre-mauryan age. They can be put somewhere between the early iron age i.e. 1,000 B.C. and the fourth century B.C.

This discovery carries back the cultural greatness and advance of Karnatak, several centuries prior to the Christian era. There are more than a hundred depopulated villages in the Bijapur District alone. The sites of many of these villages are still there. The exploration of these sites is bound to yield material that will be very valuable to antisuarians and students of ancient history and culture.

The Madhavpur Pillar

Madhavpur is the new name for the Wadgaon village near Belgaum. It is the capital of the Junior branch of the Kurundwad Patwardhans. Somebody from this village informed Mr. Panchmukhi that a big hexagonal stone-pillar was lying near the village. This information has led to very important discoveries. The pillar was found to contain an inscription in Brahmi characters of the 2nd or first century B.C. inscribed in the Prakrit language.

Barring the Asokan inscriptions at Kopbal this lithic document is the earliest record so far found in North Karnatak. The hexagonal shape of the pillar is very peculiar and notable. The writing mentions a person who had performed several Vajapeya and other sacrifices, thus indicating the type of culture prevalent in Karnatak in the 2nd or first century B.C. The pillar goaded on Mr. Panchamukhi to search for sites of an ancient village or town near about the pillar. Such a site was found and yielded pottery similar to the above mentioned Herkal relics.

A little digging discovered brick walls and brick foundations on a laterite soil about 8 to 10 feet below the surface. The site must have been the settlement of a highly civilized race in the phehistoric period. These relics and finds are similar to the pre-Mauryan finds in the Mysore State and the Karnatak parts of Madras and Hyderabad Deccan. The Madhavpur antiquities may indicate the northern limit of a common culture spread in the Deccan from the earliest times. From the part of the country through which the

(Continued on page 29)

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART PROMOTES UNITY

A THOUGHTFUL CONVOCATION ADDRESS—HINDUS AND MUSLIMS LOVE ART—BOTH UNITED IN THE REALM OF ART—CULTURAL UNITY UNDER COMMUNAL DIVERSITY—UNIVERSITIES NEGLECT EDUCATION IN ART —NRITYALAYAM AT KHANDALA—KATHAK DANCE IS NOT DEBASED—FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

When the forces of communal jingoism are let loose to accomplish the nefarious task of bringing about a schism between the Hindus and the Moslems, the two major communities of India, an illuminating address like the one delivered by Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Member for Education, the Nizam's Executive Council, and the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, at the Convocation of the Andhra University deserves wider publicity and appreciation.

Vital Link

The speaker emphasised the cultural unity which subsists under the surface of communal diversity—a fact which is not infrequently ignored by many who advocate communal unity as a political exigency. Art was the first and foremost point of contact after the advent of the Moslems in India.

Nowhere in the world has art functioned, to its maximum capacity, as a harmonising and unifying force as it has done in India. It stands supreme in the achievement of the cultural synthesis which formed the bedrock of the communal understanding and unity and the starting point of true nationalism, whose evolution was arrested by the adverse political conditions of the country.

In spite of the divergences of their religious doctrines, languages and modes of living the Hindus and the Moslems had innate and intense love for beauty and an irresistible urge towards artistic expression. Art naturally formed a vital link between them and a common interest of both. The impact of their respective creative energies on art stimulated its production and progress.

Common Interest Of Both

Both the communities contributed to art in a healthy spirit of "give and take". The art, which emerged from the process of its metamorphosis, represented a confluence and not conflict of ideals. Nawab Yar Jung has supplied, in his address, an authentic estimate of the efforts made by either community in shaping the tendencies of every art and has reminded the communalists how generous the Hindus and the Moslems were in the exchange of their achievements in the sphere of art.

There is no necessity of auditing the communal accounts of art or issuing a certified balance-sheet. Any attempt like this will breed communal conceit and contempt and will embitter the relations of the two communities. It will entangle art in the welter of the politico-communal forces by which it has, so far, remained unscathed. The communalists cannot be prevented from building a chateaux en Espagne like "Pakistan" or "Mahasabhastan", but they must be restrained from partitioning Indian art into "Hindu" and "Moslem" art.

Art has been a common and indivisible heritage of the Moslems and the Hindus. Its unifying force has, to give a concrete example, penetrated to the level of music, architecture and artistic handicrafts—the arts which are the basic needs of mankind and are the more popular mediums of artistic expression. The personal religion of the artist did not debar him from serving art to the community to which he did not hold allegiance. As a matter of fact art was esteemed as an achievement superior to his religious affiliations and entitled him to the love and respect of all.

The Taj Mahal is a proud heritage of the Moslems as well as the Hindus; so are music and the masterpieces of Ajanta and Ellora. Everyone, whatever his religious bellet be, is captivated by their unfading beauty and rarely questions the identity of their creators. A fresh incident will illustrate this point clearly. While speaking to the audience of women at Hyderabad last month on India's contribution to the philosophy, drama and art of the world, the Princess of Berar fondly referred to the Ajanta Frescoes and Kalidas and to India as "our peninsula".

Creative work added to any art constitutes its genuine progress. Art was not static before the dawn of the British regime in India. Cultural synthesis by itself was an incentive to its growth. Refined aesthetic sensibility, on the part of the people, is one of the essentials of the production of creative work. The Hindus and Moslems obviously had it, even though they did not enjoy the benefits of the modern academic education which holds the monopoly of culture, but leaves the aesthetic sensibility of its recipients stunted and sluggish.

Art—An Omission

Nawab Yar Bung pertinently raised, in his address, an important educational issue when he said, "the cultivation of the fine arts is often neglected in our universities. Aesthetic taste—love of what is beautiful—must be cultivated, for the cult of the beautiful refines and elevates human nature." The institution of the extension lectures or the faculty of fine arts to grant degrees and diplomas in art will not solve the crucial problem of the cultivation of art-appreciation as an educational accomplishment. The latter will produce scores of art-medio crities and accidentally a few creative artists, but no art-patrons.

The speaker expected the universities to undertake education of the artists as well as of the people in appreciation of art, but he was not clear as to what the universities should begin with. So long as the wheels of the academic machinery remain clogged by the policy which is moulded by the purists and puritans, educated India will not share the views expressed by the speaker.

Nawab Yar Jung reaffirmed the truth that "the culture of a people finds expression in its works of art". In other words, art reflects the culture of a people and in India it reflected the cultural synthesis achieved by the Hindus and the Moslems. The interests of both the communities are inseparably intermixed in the country's economic life and, therefore, in art, which is its integral factor. A movement for reassertion of the cultural synthesis and artistic unity ought to precede that for communal unity.

A Water-Colour by Mr. Dalal executed with colours manufactured by Naren Babu from Swadeshi sources.

On The Dance-Front

"Nrityalayam", whose prospectus has been recently issued, is a dance-academy founded and conducted by Menaka at Khandala. It fulfils the country's demand for an institution which would impart thorough training in the classical dance of India on its traditional lines. Menaka looks upon it as the realisation of her ideals of art and runs it at a considerable personal sacrifice. The institution has been provisionally recognised for one year by the Government of Bombay as a special school.

Menaka is without a peer in her achievements in the sphere of dance. She is impartial to the different styles of the classical dance and exploits each of them for what it is worth. In "Malavikagnimitram"—the first balletised version of a complete classial drama produced in India—she strictly adheres to the classical technique and yet achieves a remarkable success. Balletisation of a complete drama is not an easy artistic enterprise. but Menaka has proved to be equal to the task. Bombay ought to recognise the priority of the claim of Nrityalayam to its patronage.

The Kathak technique continues to be the target of some critics and connoisseurs who are unable to appreciate its capabilities and classical nature. In his address delivered at the convocation of the Prayag Sangit Samiti on November 22 Mr. N. C. Mehta referred to it as "the debased form which came to be popular in these provinces primarily as a court art". Will Mr. Mehta explain why he looks upon the Kathak dance as 'debased" and in what respect he considers it to be inferior to Bharat Natya, Kathakali and Manipuri?

The only argument, which Mr. Mehta adduced in support of his judgment, was that "the form of dance fell into the hands of a class which could not set up any standards of moral or intellectual discipline." Why should Bharat Natya be superior to Kathak when the moral standards of the Devadasi system led to the abolition of the latter? The Kathak dance is neither debased nor inferior to any other technique. It is perfectly classical. No dance-centre will be complete unless the Kathak technique is included in its course of training.

Referring to the decline of the stage and the private concerts, Mr. Mehta said, "the loss has been greatly compensated by the new and glittering opportunities afforded by the motion sound pictures and the broadcasting studios." The screen cannot replace the stage nor can the radio replace the concert-hall. The mechanical vehicles of art have their limitations and should be exploited for what they are worth but they should not be allowed to dispense with the presence of the artiste from the audience. The camera has not killed painting. No art-conscious country will view, with complacency, the decline of its stage and concert-hall with the advent of the film and the radio.

In the World Of Art

The Rev. S. J. R. Ramdas, the Principal of the Hume High School, Byculla, should be congratulated on launching a five-year plan of the Bombay Artists' Educational Exhibition with a view to educating the public in appreciation of art. He has enlisted the support and co-operation of several artists irrespective of their affiliations and has brougnt them together on a common platform. The aim of cultivating popular interest in art will be achieved, in the long run, by the scheme of the demonstrations by the artists and lectures and talks by the critics and connoisseurs organised along with the exhibition.

The success of the exhibition reflects credit to the organising abilities of Rev. Ramdas. It should be noted that the aims and objects of the plan will not be fully realised by art-rationing or serving art to the people once a year. The demonstrations and lectures which have high educational values should be organised at regular intervals in the different parts of the city.

1939 IN FAR EAST

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

December 19.

It has been 1939 all over again in the Far East.

The last twelve days' fighting in the Pacific has revealed once again the same lamentable unpreparedness of the Allies, which was the tragic feature of the first phase of war in Europe.

But if there was some excuse two years ago for the complacency of the democracies, there is none whatsoever to-day.

Apparently Churchill has been "Chamberlained" by the men on the spot! For months now we have been receiving glowing descriptions and pep photographs of the defences of Malaya. It will be remembered that a party of Indian journalists was taken round Malaya six months ago and given very reassuring reports of Britain's preparations in the Far East.

Since then periodical "all-wells" were being broadcast from Singapore and it was given out that strong reinforcements were being sent there. The creation of a unified command of the British forces, the dispatch of Mr. Duff Cooper to represent the British Cabinet in the Far East and, last but not least, the arrival of the "Prince of Wales" in Pacific waters, all created confidence that Britain was ready for all eventualities—and that it was at last in a position to meet the aggressor on equal, if not better, terms. The pronouncements of British authorities from Mr. Duff Cooper downwards strengthened public confidence—which is now proved to be over-confidence. 1941 has been 1939 all over again in this part of the world.

Amazing Spectacle

I do not say so only because of the loss of the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse", the pride of the Royal Navy. That was a terrible tragedy but such accidents are unavoidable, whatever human factors may have contributed to it. But one cannot certainly dismiss the reverses that are still being sustained by the British forces on the Malayan mainland in like manner. They know every inch of the land; they are acclimatized there for two years now; they have been receiving intensive training in the very terrain which they had to defend.

And yet we are witnessing the spectacle of the enemy forcing out the British garrison from a number of vital positions beginning with Kotah Bharu. The latest news is that the entire province of Wellesley in the north-west has now been occupied by the Japanese and that Penang is now their's for the taking. This is good going for 12 days and the Japanese will now surely press on with the initial advantage they have gained, their objective, of course, being Singapore.

One is really unable to make any heads or tails of this rapid advance of the enemy except on the assumption that the authorities in Malaya exaggerated their own and underrated the enemy's strength. It is true that the capitulation of Thailand suddenly exposed the British line to danger. But one who thought that the Thai Government either could—or even would!—stem the Nipponese tide was surely living in a fool's paradise. Plans ought to have been formulated on the assumption of Bangkok surrendering—if not allying—with Tokyo.

Where Germany Failed...

The air supremacy which the Japanese have gained over the British is itself something disquieting. But what can one say of the following report of Reuter's war correspondent:

"British troops are putting up stiff resistance, fighting every inch of ground, but the sheer weight of numbers of the Japanese forces, their disregard of casualties, their superior mechanised equipment and more numerous aircraft have inevitably told."

This is not a solitary message of its kind. Here is another of a piece with the former:

"Without adequate supplies of mechanised equipment or air superiority it is very difficult for the Imperial troops to hold up the advance of mechanised columns. Most of their jungle fighters appear to be equipped with Tommy guns.

One could understand such deficiency when the British withdrew from France or Greece. One could explain the Russian set-backs so long on similar grounds. But here in Malaya the authorities had 27 long months to complete their preparations. Nay, they have been assuring us every now and then that everything was in apple pie order and that they had nothing more to do—save to await the enemy!

It must be noted in this connection that nowhere (except in the insignificant Channel Islands) has the Axis been able to occupy British territory in spite of the series of successes it has gained all along. What Germany failed to do in 27 months, Japan has done in half as many days!

A Basic Fact

The march of the Nazi Juggernaut stunned the world. The initial momentum of the Japanese only makes one impatient. For one feels that it could have smashed at the very outset had the **A. B. C. D. Powers been less complacent and more vigilant. The impression is irresistible that they rather treated the Japanese like** one would a mischievous urchin, at the worst like a menacing bully!

There is not the least doubt of the ability of A. B. C. D. Powers to liquidate Japan in due time. Nor can we forget that there is R towering like a giant over the papier mache cities of the Land of the Rising Sun. This basic fact itself makes us more exasperated over the events of the last two weeks. We must realise that the opening triumphs, which they could have hardly visualised in their wildest dreams, must have tremendously bucked up as much the Tokyo war-lords as the soldiers in the field.

Now that Victoria Point is and Penang may be in enemy hands, there will be some anxiety felt about Burma as well. There is no immediate threat to Singapore but it is pretty clear now that the complacency must give away to a grim realisation of the dangers ahead. The Japanese have landed in Hong Kong; there has been a landing in Sarawak also; the north-west of Malaya has been evacuated and there is danger to every one of the numerous islands that dot the South Seas

Outstanding Jap Gain

Regarding the United States possessions in the Pacific, the latest report are far more satisfactory than one dared to hope. The damage to Pearl Harbour is not so terrible as earlier reports led one to fear and though the United States has lost both the strategic Wake and Guam Islands, the position in the Philippines appears hopeful. Only small areas in Northern Luzon are in enemy hands and while the Islands are exposed to aerial bombardments one feels that its defences will give a good account of themselves.

The Japanese Blitzkrieg, apart from its other gains, has achieved one outstanding strategic advantage. It is this that the United States and Britain will now be fully occupied in safeguarding and repairing the ravage in their own territories. While the British Far Eastern fleet has received a decapitating blow, the U. S. Navy will now perforce be obliged to confine itself to its own waters in Central Pacific.

Singapore, which was to serve as the rendezvous of the two great Armadas is now open to air attacks from advanced enemy bases It appears that the main Japanese thrust is towards Singapore, which must now be prepared to face a land, air and naval attack in full force.

Brasshat Shake-up

It is likely, therefore, that the United States may get a relative respite for the time being, while the enemy is making the main effort to reduce Malaya as early as possible. The United States Administration has been stung to the quick as much by the treachery of the enemy as by the laxity of its own officers. The clean sweep of the Far Eastern command which has been already ordered by President Roosevelt is characteristic of America and it will surely ginger up things for Japan.

This general post is not the British way of doing things, though there has been an insistent demand from Australia for such steps. A leading Sydney paper urges "the immediate despatch of an Australian Cabinet representative to Malaya—a man with Blitzkrieg mind, a brutal realist, contemptuous of official entrenched incompetence, hating red tape and without reverence for King's Regulations which form brass hat entrenchments."

It appears rather hard upon Mr. Duff Cooper but Premier Churchill's loyalty to his colleagues is proverbial and it is safe to aver that there will be immediate shake-up in the British High Command in the Far East—unless somebody is suddenly found to have reached his normal retiring age!

X'mas Gift

It would have, indeed, been a cheerless Christmas for the Allies, in view of all those developments in the Far East, had it not been for the fact that everywhere else the war is going well for them. First and foremost there is Russia who from the defensive of six long months has now definitely taken the offensive and is capturing one position after another.

There is no doubt whatever that the German army has begun a general retreat towards its winter quarters, though it appears that Stalin as much as Hitler will have his say in deciding where exactly those quarters will be located! Moscow is no longer menaced; Leningrad is no longer encircled and it is only in Crimea that von Rundstedt is sticking to his positions. It is not merely a passing tactical success for the Soviet; the present retreat appears to me to be the beginning of the end of the Nazis, though it may be a prolonged process.

Stalin does not believe in Santa Claus but no Santa Claus could have given a better gift to the world than this one!

National Defence Council

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The third session of the National Defence Council will take place at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on February 2, 3 and 4, 1942. H. E. the Viceroy will preside, states a 'communique.'—A.P.

"HAPPY CHRISTMAS, EVERYBODY!" Says Lilian Harvey, as she trains for a special Yuletide number. Lilian, it will be remembered, was the toast of Germany before the war. She eluded the Gestapo and got away to Lisbon where she caught the Clipper—and safety.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN HONG KONG

Japs. Sink Soviet Ship

BATAVIA, Dec. 20.

A Soviet merchantship was attacked in the Dutch East Indies by Japanese planes, it is announced here.

Seventeen machines attacked the freighter with bombs. Eight of the ship's crew were killed. Thirty-two members, including the captain and three women were saved.

The Soviet ship attacked by Japanese planes in N. E. I. waters was the freighter Perekop. The vessel sailed in ballast from Vladivostock to Sourabaya.

CHINA TO DO LAND FIGHTING

NEW YORK, December 20.

K.C.L.I. President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, addressing the China Society of America said that the land fighting in Asia should be left to China.

"I urge the democracies to take full advantage of China's huge man-power and her train and equip it for an invasion of the Japanese Empire. An invasion is the surest means of ending the Japanese menace quickly and decisively."—Reuter.

Penang Evacuated

Dutch Aircraft Score Hits On Three Japanese Cruisers

Tokio Troops Land In Davao: Heavy Fighting In Philippines

LONDON, December 20.

The colonial office announces that the Governor of Hong Kong reported by telegraph this (Saturday) morning that operations were proceeding on the island.

IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE:—A Communique states that there was no activity on the Perk front where our troops are reorganising. On the Grik front there was a short encounter yesterday in which imperial troops killed more than sixty of the enemy.

Three Jap Cruisers Hit

BATAVIA:—A Communique states that direct hits were scored on a Japanese cruiser and a transport. Both were set on fire when Dutch planes raided Japanese shipping at Miri.

It is officially stated that altogether three Japanese cruisers have been put out of action by Dutch Indies planes during operations off Miri.

Evacuation Of Penang

The evacuation of Penang island was carried out at leisure according to a statement by authoritative circles in London to-day. Military personnel and such military stores and material as it was desirable to save were taken off and British troops destroyed what was thought necessary. Many British subjects, who wished to leave, were also taken off the island and many Europeans remaining there wanted to stay.

PENANG A SMOKING RUIN.

A number of British subjects mostly women and children arrived at Batavia yesterday from Penang via Singapore. They saw the early Japanese bombardments of Penang and declared that the business centre of the island was a "smoking ruin". Japanese flyers also dropped Pamphlets saying that Japan was not at war with the Asiatics but with the British.

While the people were reading

(Continued on page 22)

Soviet Sink Three Nazi Transports In Arctic

MOSCOW, Dec. 20.

A Soviet Submarine sank three enemy transports of a total tonnage of 25,500 in the Arctic Ocean. The transports were fully loaded and escorted by destroyers.

Soviet units yesterday dislodged the Germans from thirty villages on the south-western sector of the Moscow front and annihilated 1,600 German officers and men, says a 'Pravda' correspondent.

ATTACK ON SEVASTOPOL

The Germans have undertaken an offensive against Sevastopol throwing large forces into action, says a war correspondent.

The German advance is checked by Soviet troops who are inflicting heavy losses. Along the whole front, the correspondent says, "The enemy has been turned back from all our defence lines, which are being firmly held."

The Soviet troops continue successfully to pursue the remnants of the German divisions of the 29th Army Corps routed near Kalinin, according to a message from the front quoted to-day by the Moscow Radio.

NAZIS RETREAT IN DISORDER

Soviet troops captured during yesterday two important enemy strong points and freed twenty-nine more villages. German war material and transport vehicles litter the road of their retreat.

Owing to Soviet pressure on the Kalinin sector the Nazis have been forced to retreat on another sector of this front and Soviet troops occupied ten more villages at this sector yesterday.

Nazi Claims

BERLIN.—Heavy battles are continuing on the eastern front, according to to-day's German High Command 'communique' which also reports of a night battle in the Barents Sea between German and Soviet destroyers. German destroyers were undamaged and sank one and destroyed another Soviet destroyer.—Reuter.

AXIS' DOUBLE OFFENSIVE

LONDON, December 20.

A double offensive by the western and eastern ends of the Axis is anticipated in several London newspapers this morning.

The 'Daily Express' writes: "there must be no miscalculating about the United Axis blow this is coming to aid the Japanese. The Japanese are set for their drive on Singapore.

The Germans are set for twin drives through Turkey and Spain.

'The News Chronicle' writes that all signs point to 'something big happening soon in Western Europe. "German troops will step across the Peninsula and seek to neutralise Gibraltar as a naval port. Portugal will presumably fall to the Axis too....the only question is whether the Portuguese Government will retire still free to one of its overseas possessions under our protection, or whether it will throw in its lot with the Axis. This may be Germany's last great offensive in the West—a neck or nothing hazard of a country which knows that in any long view, it faces certain defeat."

Harder Civil Life For Nazis

Goebbels Paints Picture Of Long-Drawn War

LONDON, December 20.

"We are very far from underestimating Britain's and America's possibilities to continue the war over a long period", says Dr. Goebbels writing in the "Dasresch", warning the German public, according to a Berne despatch.

"We have often pointed out the colossal size of these two world Empires, which cannot be overthrown in days, weeks or months. We must still be prepared for hard desperate struggle."

Referring to the increased difficulties of our civil life", Dr. Goebbels claims that the British were suffering equally and concludes by appealing to the leadership and the people to remain constantly alert.

It is learned in reliable Berlin quarters, says the Official German News Agency that Dr. Goebels will launch an appeal tonight for winter articles for German soldiers at the front.—

GOEBBELS' ADMISSION AND BOAST

Broadcasting to the German people on Saturday night Dr. Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, said the German on the eastern front was up against an enemy superior in numbers and material. He initiated the collection for German soldiers at the front, declaring that they had achieved victories of world historic importance and referring to their "privations."—Reuter.

AGREEMENT WITH ABYSSINIA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Evidence is available that a temporary agreement will be signed soon with Haile Selassie, recognising Selassie as Emperor of Ethiopia with sovereign powers, all administrative advisers being directly responsible to Selassie.

Another Japanese Transport Sunk

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

A United States submarine has sunk "an additional enemy transport."—Reuter.

Compulsory Military Service In U. S.

WASHINGTON:— The Senate passed and sent to the White House for signature legislation requiring the registration of all men from 18 to 64, and making those from 20 to 44 subject to compulsory military service.—Reuter.

P. C. GHOSH FOR BARDOLI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, left to-night for Bardoli to attend the meeting of the Committee.—A.P.

MAHATMA SAYS

America Ought To Have Kept Out Of War

BARDOLI, December 20.

In response to a request from abroad for a statement on America's entry into the war, Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

"I have been asked for a brief statement on the entry of America in the war. It is not possible for me to join the chorus of current opinion. I cannot welcome this entry of America. American tradition singles her out as an arbitrater and mediator between the warring nations. By her territorial vastness, amazing energy, unrivalled financial status and owing to the composite character of her people she is the one country which could have saved the world from the unthinkable butchery that is going on.

OUGHT TO HAVE KEPT OUT

"I do not know whether America could have avoided the entry. I have no data for giving a decisive opinion on the question. I have only expressed my fervent wish that it might have been possible for her to play her natural part. It is tragic to contemplate that with America as party to the war there is no great Power left which can mediate and bring about peace for which I have no doubt the peoples of all lands are thirsting. It is a strange phenomenon that the human wish is paralyzed by the creeping effect of the war fever."

STOP PRESS

JAP PLANES SHOT DOWN ON BURMA ROAD

CHUNGKING, Dec. 20.

Three Japanese planes were shot down by United States Volunteer Pilots over Kunming on the Burma Road this morning.

ON MALAYAN FRONT

SINGAPORE: — The evening 'communique' states: "There is nothing to report on any Malayan front."—Reuter.

"Gandhi-Jawahar Quarrel"!

BRITISH PRESS'S WISHFUL THINKING

Union Of Democratic Control's Congratulation To Jawahar On His Stand

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, December 18.

I UNDERSTAND THAT TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE LABOUR PARTY'S PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE IS THE DIRECT RESULT OF THE STATEMENTS MADE BY PUNDIT NEHRU IN THE "DAILY HERALD" AND "NEWS CHRONICLE". THESE STATEMENTS SET AT REST, ONCE FOR ALL, THE WISHFUL THINKING ON THE PART OF SOME SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS WHICH, IT SEEMS, REFUSES TO LEARN LESSONS FROM THE HAPPENINGS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS. FOLLOWING THE WISHFUL THINKING IN EUROPE WHICH BROUGHT EVERY COUNTRY PRACTICALLY TO THE VERGE OF A CATASTROPHE, THIS SECTION OF THE PRESS HAD ATTEMPTED TO REPRESENT THAT THERE IS GOING TO BE A SERIOUS SPLIT IN THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT AND THAT GANDHIJI WILL BE OVERTHROWN BECAUSE OF HIS PACIFIST VIEWS. ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE TO SUGGEST THAT PUNDIT NEHRU WILL QUARREL WITH GANDHIJI AND OFFER WHOLE-HEARTED CO-OPERATION TO FIGHT ON BRITAIN'S SIDE, SIMPLY BECAUSE RUSSIA IS BRITAIN'S ALLY, FIGHTING HITLER AND HIS GANGSTERS, AND THAT CHINA IS BRITAIN'S ALLY FIGHTING THE JAPANESE MILITARY GOONDAS.

BUT AS THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL POINTS OUT PUNDIT NEHRU'S STATEMENTS REPRESENT THE REAL FEELINGS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND AS SUCH CANNOT BY ANY MEANS SUGGEST THAT A SPLIT IN THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT IS INEVITABLE. I AM TOLD THAT THE UNICN OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL IS SO IMPRESSED BY PUNDIT NEHRU'S DECLARATION THAT ITS SECRETARY MISS DOROTHY WOODMAN HAS BEEN AUTHORISED TO CABLE TO PUNDIT NEHRU TO-DAY AND OFFER THE COUNCIL'S WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS ON HIS RELEASE AND ASSURE HIM OF THE COUNCIL'S APPRECIATION OF THE STAND THAT HE HAS TAKEN AS CABLED TO THE "DAILY HERALD" AND "NEWS CHRONICLE."

The members of the National Defence Council paid a visit to the General Motors Factory in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon and were received by Mr. E. W. Zdunek, Managing Director, and executives of the Company. The members made a comprehensive tour of the Factory buildings and were greatly impressed with the quality as well as the large output of Chevrolet vehicles of varying types for the army. Photo shows Mr. Zdunek explaining to Begum Shah Nawaz and the Nawab of Palanpur the technique of acetylene welding of Chevrolet truck bodies.

India Issue At Westminster

M.P.'s Consider Plan To End Deadlock

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, December 20.

It is understood that the Indian situation has become a sharp political issue at Westminster.

A special meeting of the Labour M.P.'s was summoned yesterday to consider the whole situation.

Interviewed one M.P., said: "In all parties, attention is being focussed on the need for some immediate move by the British Government to end the present deadlock."

It is further understood that it has been decided to set up a special committee to act in association with the International Sub-Committee of the Labour Party which met earlier in the week to discuss the Indian question.

SECURE INDIAN CO-OPERATION

London Plea

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Liberal Party Organisation was held here on December 17. A powerful plea was made to the Government to seize the chances of the hour to come to terms with political India. Lady Layton supported the resolution calling an immediate conference with the released prisoners and asking for a restoration of Parliamentary Government, wherever suspended. She declared that the Pacific struggle brought the war closer to India, and the question of Indian settlement now become a great bridge between the East and the West. It was a great tragedy and a great danger that capable and politically minded Indians who had been successfully governing the provinces should now be out of it. Now was the most important time to make an effort to get their co-operation. She strongly urged an appointment of an Indian as Minister for Finance in the Viceroy's Council.

B. P. C. C. Reaffirms Faith In Mahatma

A resolution reaffirming fullest confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, expressing the view that nothing had happened which called for any change in the Congress policy and assuring Mahatma Gandhi of their willingness to follow him was passed unanimously at an urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House on Saturday evening.

End Of Emergency

On the motion of Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, the meeting abrogated the emergency rules which had been passed by the B.P.C.C on September 9, 1940, and amended on January 6, 1941.

The meeting, thereafter, adopted the Budget Estimates for the year commencing from October 1, 1941. Besides the routine items, the Budget makes a provision for an expenditure of Rs. 963 for running a weaving department and for the expenses of a Khadi and 'Gramodyog Samiti.'

FOUR VACANCIES

Four vacancies caused by the resignation of Mrs. Perin Captain, Dr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. K. Vithalrao and by the death of Mr. Patil Narayan Kajle were reported to the Committee. The President of the Committee, it is understood, will seek the sanction of the Congress President for filling up these vacancies by co-option.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved the following resolution:

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee reaffirms its fullest confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and particularly in his able leadership of the present Satyagraha campaign. It is the considered opinion of this Committee that nothing has happened since the launching of Satyagraha, that calls for any change in the Congress policy. The Committee further takes this opportunity of assuring Gandhiji that the Congressmen in this City will follow his lead with determination, courage and sacrifice."

After Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had read out the resolution in English and Hindustani, it was adopted unanimously.

18 Months For A. J. Nadvi

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Mr. Abul Jalal Nadvi of Azamgarh, United Provinces, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for a prejudicial speech made by him at the mosque in Triplicane early this month.—A. P.

TWO CONGRESSMEN OFFER SATYAGRAHA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fresh batch of two Congressmen offered Satyagraha in the city on Saturday. The batch included Mr. Revashanker V. Jani and Mr. Jotiram Dondiram Sankpal. No action was taken by the police.

Mr. Revashanker raised anti-war slogans at Dariastan Galli at Masjid Bunder Road at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of a large number of citizens. Mr. Jotiram raised the usual slogans near the office of the Byculla District Congress Committee at Haines Road.

With this batch the total number of Congressmen to offer Satyagraha in the city since the release of Satyagrahi prisoners is eight.

Charge-Sheet Against Detenus

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

In connection with the Government's decision to refer to a judge of the Madras High Court cases of political prisoners who have been detained without trial in this presidency, it is learnt the Government propose to supply the detenus with a brief statement giving reasons which led the Government to order for their detention.

As already reported the detenus would be permitted to make written representations to the judge answering the charges against them. It would be left to the discretion of the judge to send for the detenus and hear them personally, if necessary.—A.P.

2nd Glorious Week

WHEN

CHARLIE ACTS
THE NATION
LAUGHS....

RANJIT'S
ROLLICKING
COMEDY

DHANDORA

Directed by: CHARLIE

Cast:

CHARLIE, DIXIT,
SHAMIM, HUSN BANU
E. BILLIMORIA,
GHORY, TAIMUR.

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. Sat., Sun., Wed.,
Thurs., and Friday
at 1 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

12 Hours' Non-Stop Bombardment Of Hong Kong

DETACHMENTS IN BOATS CROSS STRAITS AND EFFECT LANDING

LIGHTNING DRIVE THROUGH MALAYA HALTED

Compulsory Civil Defence Service For All IN Malaya

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Japanese forces are "keeping up a smashing attack against British defence forces of Hong Kong", according to the Domei News Agency.

Giving a detailed account of the landing on the island the Domei says it followed a 12-hours non-stop bombardment, detachments in boats crossed the narrow straits separating Hong Kong from Kowloon unnoticed.

They jumped from the boats onto beaches which were defended by a series of fortified points and entrenchments.

The British resisted fiercely but the Japanese seized positions after 20 minutes hand to hand fighting and signalled that the landing was a success.

By midnight Jardines Hill was captured.

The main Japanese forces completed landing operations by 7-30 a.m. on Friday and attacked British forts and batteries **from all** sides, by 11-0 a.m. it is claimed that **most of island was in Japanese** hands.

THE JAPANESE LIGHTNING DRIVE THROUGH MALAYA HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO A TEMPORARY HALT AND THE JAPANESE AFTER PENETRATING JUST OVER 100 MILES IN 11 DAYS ARE RESTING THEIR TIRED FORCES.

THE ADVANCE HAS BEEN COSTLY, SAYS A CABLE FROM SINGAPORE.

At first the enemy seemed to take no heed of their losses but even the Japanese are unable to ignore such heavy casualties indefinitely

His troops too must be desperately exhausted, for 11 days continual day and night fighting through jungle country is about as much as any army can stand without calling halt.

The present lull will probably be used by the enemy to reorganize his troops and bring up fresh reserves to allow those men who have been in constant action to recover their strength through sleep.

The lull will also probably be used to clean up the position regarding Penang.

How long the lull will last no one can foretell but it is revealing no secret to state that our troops are taking full advantage thereof to recuperate their own strength, to reorganize and consolidate.

The country southward of Singei Krian is more suitable for defensive operations than the country through which our troops have had to withdraw southward since the initial Japanese successes near the Thai frontier.

It is confidently expected that when the Japanese resume the thrust they will find themselves confronted with more organized and determined resistance than that offered to them so far

They may once again make gains, through sheer weight of numbers and superior strength of heavy equipment and aircraft, but the price they will be obliged to pay for such gains should become progressively heavier.

They have lost so heavily already that they are now obliged to pause to recuperate. They will lose more heavily henceforth.

The fate of Malaya pending the arrival of reinforcements or the creation of diversionary action, will depend on the number of men and machines the Japanese will be able and prepared to sacrifice here in order to make the necessary headway

All males, whether British subjects or of other race, must register for public service as from December 23, says a message from Singapore it is stated that compulsory military service is not contemplated but compulsory service in matters of civil defence is.

Registration offices will be open both on Christmas and Boxing days.

No New Development

A U. S. Navy Communique says: "There are no new developments to report in the Atlantic, the eastern Pacific or the Far East."

The War Department Communique number 18 says:

"In the Philippines theatre there was marked increase in enemy air and ground activities during the past 24 hours. There was heavy bombing over Manila and over the city of Iloilo on the Island of Panay, south of Luzon. Nothing to report from other areas"

A U. S. War Department communique states: "Enemy patrols increased their ground operations" in the Philippines.

The evening communique from Singapore states that the situation remains quiet on both the fronts.

The R. A. F. carried out reconnaissance over the enemy occupied territory and the China sea.

Lieut-General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the United States army in the Far East, has been appointed General

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State at a press conference formally denied reports spread in Washington that the State Department had asked for the suspension of naval patrols around Hawaii during the progress of Mr. Hull's negotiations with the Japanese envoys.

These rumours declared that the suspension of patrols around Hawaii during the talks between Mr. Hull and Mr. Nomura and Mr. Kurusu had been a major factor in permitting the Japanese to make the surprise attack on Hawaii.

The U. S. Senate passed and sent to the Whitehouse for signature legislation requiring the registration of all men from 18 to 64 and making those from 20 to 44 subject to compulsory military service

The House of Representatives passed without debate and sent to the Senate compromise legislation for the registration of all men from eighteen to sixtyfour inclusive making those of 20 to 44 inclusive subject to military service.

Allied Conferences

Conferences among the Allies fighting the Axis have been in progress for a long time—for weeks at least This President Roosevelt asserted at a press conference on Friday.

Asked about his meeting with the Australian Minister Mr. Casey, on Wednesday President Roosevelt replied they discussed common defence in the common war President Roosevelt declined to elaborate on this.

The Republic of Columbia has severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.

The United States State Department was informed of this late on Friday.

The Canadian Defence Department informed Reuter that they were in communication with Hong Kong. Contents of the message however are not disclosed.

Japanese planes bombed the naval base at Cavite, 20 miles south of Manila, for ten minutes on Saturday morning, says a Manila dispatch quoted by the Trans Radio.

ALLIES' LANDING ON TIMOR NO SURPRISE

Batavian Official Circles' Reliance On A B C D Powers

BATAVIA, Dec. 20.

The occupation of the Portuguese portion of the island of Timor began at dawn yesterday when a force comprising N. E. I. troops, a landing party from the N. E. I. navy and Australian troops, under the command of an N. E. I. army officer, arrived in the capital, Dilly.

N. E. I. naval forces and Australian planes protected the convoy. Negotiators were sent ahead to inform the Portuguese Government of the decision of the N. E. I. Government in concert with the Allies to forestall Japanese activities in that part of the archipelago.

Official circles in Batavia state that the landing was no surprise since it was decided long ago that in the event of Japanese aggression in the N. E. I., the A. B. C. D. Powers would be obliged to intervene in the Portuguese possession.

They pointed out that long-range Japanese bombers stationed in Portuguese Timor could reach Port Darwin in four hours and Sorabaya in eight hours. They added that the Japanese had been infiltrating Portuguese possessions since inauguration of the Japanese airline between Timor and Palan.

The Japanese Vice-Consul and 30 consular officials had recently arrived in Timor. The occupying forces interned all the Japanese, it is disclosed to-day.—Reuter.

ITALIANS FIRE AND KILL NAZI

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Reuter's correspondent with New Zealand troops near Gazala telegraphs:—

For the first time in this campaign I have authentic information concerning bloodshed between the Axis partners.

One Italian officer and ten other ranks and one German soldier have just been captured here by British artillery men. While the prisoners were being rounded up the Italians fired on the German and killed him.

U. S AIR CORPS CHIEF IN RANGOON

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Major-General George Howard Brett, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, arrived in Rangoon yesterday after a record flight from Cairo in an **American** bomber, according to the **Columbia** broadcasting system.—Reuter.

New Chief Of Australian Eastern Command

CANBERRA, Dec. 18.

Maj-Gen. Henry Douglas Wynter will replace Lieut.-Gen. Miles as General Officer Commanding Australian Eastern Command with the temporary rank of Lieut.-Gen. —Reuter.

HONG KONG RESISTING

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A message received from the Governor of Hong Kong says that the Japanese report of the occupation of the island is entirely false. Resistance is continuing.—Reuter.

King's Xmas Day Broadcast

LONDON, December 20.

The King will broadcast on Christmas Day to his peoples at home and in the Empire, it was officially announced from Buckingham Palace today. It is understood that the broadcast **will be at 14.00 (G.M.T.)**—Reuter.

DUFF COOPER GETS NEW APPOINTMENT

Resident Minister In Singapore For Far Eastern Affairs

CANBERRA, Dec. 20.

After announcing that the United Kingdom Government had appointed Mr. Duff Cooper as Resident Minister in Singapore for Far Eastern affairs with cabinet rank and as Chairman of the War Council, the Prime Minister, Mr Curtin said that the Commonwealth had appointed the Australian Mr. A. R. Bowden, Government Commissioner in China since 1935, to act as temporary provisional representative for Australia on the War Council.

JAPANESE LAND IN FORCE AT DAVAO

MANILA, Dec. 22.

The Japanese are officially reported to have landed in force at Davao on the island of Mindanao.

Heavy fighting was in progress all morning.—Reuter.

FORTY KILLED IN JAP. AIR RAID

LONDON, Dec 18.

Forty people were killed and a hundred seriously injured in an by low-flying Japanese planes yesterday on Terampa, a small island in the Dutch Anamba group between Malaya and Borneo, according to news from Batavia received in London

2 TABLETS

OR 10 DROPS will brace and invigorate you

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For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

Tories To Ask For Guarantee On India

Will Approach Churchill To Make Personal Statement

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A number of backbench Conservative members of Parliament are considering a joint direct approach to the Prime Minister to ask him to make an early personal statement on the Indian situation, writes Mr. Maurice Webb, political correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

He says, "They consider that a statement from Mr. Churchill, giving specific guarantees in support of the British declaration of ultimate Dominion Status for India would go far to remove the existing deadlock."

The letter published in "The Times" by the Conservative M. P. Sir Stanley Reed was "the subject of much favourable comment at Westminster yesterday" writes Mr. Webb, adding," I have good reason for stating that it represents the views of a large number of his colleagues on the Tory benches".

Labour Party Committees dealing with this question are to review the whole situation with a view to make representations to Ministers, concludes Mr. Webb. —Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE LIKELY IN JAN. 1942

Washington Considered Suitable Venue For Common Council

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Although not officially confirmed in London, reports from Washington that an important Inter-Allied Conference may be held there in January are considered extremely probable, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The need for such a meeting, at which information will be pooled, strategy will be discussed and the best distribution of common resources and production decided, is very manifest and Washington would be the most suitable venue.

Co-ordination of Allied strength so as to secure the maximum yield can best be considered by the Allies in a common Council. Details of the mechanism for obtaining the best results can naturally only be elaborated in consultation. Question of strategy, of combined and co-ordinated attack, even of unified command in certain cases are all subjects upon which discussion is not only useful but imperative.

Problems of supply are also matters which call for careful discrimination as regards urgency and allocation. Finally, there are political issues which not only concern the immediate war effort but post-war collaboration. There are long term questions which have also to be tackled so as to prepare the ground for the day when peace dawn.—Reuter.

Germans And Italians Retreat Before Allied Advance

INDIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS PURSUE ENEMY ON RUN IN WESTERN DESERT

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

As announced in the afternoon's Cairo War Communique, the Germans and Italians are in full retreat, being pursued by British, Indian and Dominion troops, writes an Indian army observer. Our advance is progressing steadily, if unspectacularly.

The Axis forces have shown no readiness for a pitched battle but it is thought that they might merely be gathering strength for a stand in rough Wadis Amid country further west, where tanks can only operate with great difficulty.

The enemy armoured forces have certainly suffered a shattering blow. Beyond the account in the war communique no details have yet been received from the desert of the action which was very heavy.

Petrol Train Blitzed And 2 Lorries Set On Fire

A petrol tanker train was partially destroyed and two petrol lorries with trailers set afire during bombing and machinegun attacks near Zuara in Tripolitania by R. A. F. medium bombers on Wednesday, states the Air Ministry News Service.

One Blenheim swooping down to bomb the train flew into a flight of ducks, two being killed and landing in the cockpit. Another Blenheim flew so low to machinegun petrol lorries that it took away a piece of palm tree.

The train consisted of an engine, three petrol-tankers and six coaches. Bombs from the first Blenheim scored direct hits on a coach coupled next to the petrol-tankers.

Two coaches were blown up and smoke poured from a severely damaged tanker. Buildings by the side of the railway were also blown up. Another bomber flew up and down the train machinegunning it.

The effect of ground strafing and bombing of enemy aerodromes since the Libyan offensive began is now seen as British ground forces take aerodrome after aerodrome, says the Air Ministry News Service. More than a dozen enemy landing grounds have been captured and well over 70 German aircraft found in varying stages of destruction.

Some were riddled with machine-gun bullets. Others had suffered direct hits from bombs. A few were almost serviceable. Thirty-three were found on the Gazala aerodrome, three at El Adem, 32 at Gambut in addition to a hurricane with German markings, four at Bir El Baheira and two at Casr El Arid.

In addition to these at least 100 Italian aircraft have been left behind by the retreating enemy.

Order Of The Day

It is now disclosed that on November 25 the following order of the day was addressed to the army commander, eighth army by General Auchinleck.

The Commander-in-Chief says, "During the three days at the advanced G. H. Q. I have seen and heard enough to convince me, though I did not need convincing, that the determination of your commanders and troops to beat the enemy could not have been greater and I have, no doubt, whatever that he will be beaten.

His position is desperate and he is trying by lashing out in all directions to distract us from our objective which is to destroy him utterly. We will not be distracted. He will be destroyed.

You have got your teeth into him. Hold on. Bite deeper and deeper. Hang on till he is finished. Give him no rest. There is only one order—attack and pursue. All and every one."—Reuter

Markings Of Tokyo Aircraft

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

A description of some of the markings and types of Japanese aircraft is published here for the information of people in India, particularly in Bengal, although the difficulty is recognised of distinguishing markings on aircraft flying at a great height.

TWO TYPES OF BOMBERS

The two types of heavy bomber in common use by the Japanese are the 'Mitsubishi 96,' used by the Naval Air Service and the 'Mitsubishi 97' used by the Army Air Service.

The 'Mitsubishi 96' is a mid-wing monoplane with two engines and twin rudders and a maximum speed at 10,000 feet of 230 miles per hour. The 'Mitsubishi 97' which also has two engines, is a low-wing monoplane with only a single rudder and with a maximum speed at 1,500 feet of 245 miles per hour. The bomb load varies with the amount of fuel carried, but the normal range of these aircrafts, for the outward and return journey is about 1,500 miles.

NATIONAL MARKING

The national marking of Japanese aircraft is a red circle, painted on the wings and also on the sides of the fuselage. British markings are red, white and blue concentric circles, and the difference between the British and Japanese planes are easily discernible. It is also believed that the planes are camouflaged by disruptive painting in dark green and khaki.—A.P.

Swedish-German Trade Agreement

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 20.

A commercial agreement was signed at Stockholm on Friday between Sweden and Germany to be effective for one year from January 1 next.

Under the agreement Sweden receives from Germany 5,700,000 tons of coal and coke in exchange for various goods principally ores and machinery needed by Germany.—Reuter.

Italians Accused Of Cruelty

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Any Italians in Ethiopia accused of cruelty against the inhabitants will not be evacuated from Abyssinia until his case has been examined. An assurance to this effect was given in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Richard Law, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

Mystery Nazi Controls Bulgar Police

REPRESSION INCREASING

ANKARA, Dec. 19.

Reuter's special correspondent writes:—

A mysterious German named Dreschel, the bearer of a diplomatic passport, is now in complete control of the Bulgar police, according to reports received in Ankara. He has increased the number of plain clothes and uniformed men and ordered political prisoners to appear before military tribunals.

The sentences against the Communists are apparently heavy. Three concentration camps in Bulgaria, including the one at the Black Sea port of Varna, are full of Communists and left wing agrarians who are stated to be treated most harshly.

In addition, there are 10 camps for forced labour, while minor political delinquents are banished to work in outlying isolated villages. The German naval authorities are in complete control of the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas where ships are ready to sail as soon as ordered.

All Bulgars, even soldiers, are closely watched at these ports since the Germans do not trust any Bulgarian. There has been fighting at Varna between the Germans and "Communists" and five German soldiers are killed recently near Sofia.

GERMANS UNPOPULAR

The Germans are increasingly unpopular owing to their rapacious behaviour. The Reich is estimated to owe Bulgaria 11,000 million levas, thus creating havoc in the nation's finances.

German soldiers are buying up rings, watches, cameras and field glasses which, although manufactured in Germany, are not obtainable there. They sell the Bulgars petrol and tyres stolen from the German army. There is also apparently friction between Bulgar active and reserve officers and it is rumoured that eight officers were shot recently in Greece after the Bulgarian troops had refused to fire on the Greeks

King Boris is increasingly unpopular and the rumour that King Ferdinand, who lives in Germany, was to pay a visit to his son, caused such a fury that the visit was called off.

The people are enthusiastic over Russian successes and German losses. They are however, worried by an anti-Turk whispering campaign which alleges that Turkey is preparing for an attack on Bulgaria.

London Journals Stress Active Inter-Allied Unity In Singapore

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The need of bringing together at Singapore of the British and the United States fleet is discussed by the "Manchester Guardian" which stresses the difficulty of "making it in safety".

Other commentators stress the need for of inter-allied unity of strategy. The "Liverpool Post" says: "The combined power of America, Britain and the Netherlands is far greater than that of Japan, but it must be vigorously and offensively directed.....

Co-ordinated strategy is essential and this no doubt will result from the important conversations now proceeding in Washington".

The "Yorkshire Post" writes: "This is a time not only for energetic action but also for cool judgment and such judgment can best be exercised by the Allied Powers in consultation".

The "Daily Herald" writes: "A world strategy for the Allies, directed by a supreme war council, and a world policy for utilising their productive resources, directed by a supreme supply council, are the need of the hour and the key to Victory".—Reuter

Lady Lumley has been given a generous donation of Rs. 10 000 from Mrs. A. Latifi for extra medical comforts for Indian troops.

BABULIN

Makes BABIES Healthy, Strong, Sturdy and Beautiful

B. A. & BROS.

BOMBAY 2. and CALCUTTA.

Charged With Receiving Stolen Property

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tyebali Malaji, a shop-keeper was arrested yesterday by the city police on a charge of receiving stolen properties collectively valued at about Rs. 3,939.

Applying for an extension of the bail period of the accused, the police stated to-day before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court that between 3rd November and 12th December, 1941, ball bearings valued at Rs. 3,939 were found to be missing from the Victoria Docks.

A gang of minor boys, the police stated was responsible for the theft and they are alleged to have disposed of the stolen property to the accused.

Concluding the police officer stated that some of the stolen property was recovered from the accused's shop.

The Magistrate granted the police application for the remand of the accused on bail.

Arrested In Bezwada

Vadavalli Surya Narayan described as a Commission Agent, who was arrested at Bezwada on a charge of cheating in respect of goods valued at Rs. 26,000 was produced to-day before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000

Trustee Arrested

Sundarrao Ramrao Navalkar was arrested by the C.I.D. police for alleged misappropriation of the Bombay Port Trust and Municipal Debentures, Bank of India Fixed Deposit Receipts and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 12,000 of which he was a trustee for the complainant, one Miss Champubai Atmaram Talpade.

The accused is reported to be the complainant's sister's son who on the death of the father of the complainant offered to manage the affairs of the complainant and was a trustee for the property alleged to have been misappropriated. The accused, it is reported, has paid, interest on the Bonds, and F. D. Receipts upto Dec. 1940.

Pending further inquiries, the accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. K. J. Khambatta to-day.

ALL-INDIA MEDICOS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Third Bombay Provincial Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held in Ahmedabad on 21st and 22nd December under the presidentship of Dr U. B. Narayana Rao, Bombay.

The President-elect and Dr. U. S. Rao, Hon. Provincial Secretary, and other delegates and also Dr. A. Viswanathan of Madras, the Editor of the "Indian Medical Journal", and Dr. Vengappa the ex-President, together with other Madras delegates will be leaving Bombay by Kathiawar Mail to-day and will visit the Alembic Chemical Works of Baroda on 20th instant, from where ehey will proceed to Ahmedabad reaching there on 21st morning.

Delegates from other parts of the Provinces of Bombay and Sind are also expected to arrive at Ahmedabad by 21st morning. Arrangements for reception and housing the delegates are now complete and volunteers are being posted in the station at Ahmedabad

Subjects of great importance to the profession in general, and the Medical Licentiates in particular, will be considered at this Conference.

BARDOLI WELCOMES AZAD

BARDOLI, Dec. 20.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on their arrival here this evening accompanied by Miss Indira Nehru.

They were profusely garlanded by local Congressmen. Among those present at the station were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr Jairamdas Daulatram.

They were taken in a procession to Swaraj Ashram. The route was well decorated and lined on both sides by villagers for 'darshan'

Immediately after arrival the Congress President and Pandit Nehru met Mahatma Gandhi and had heart-to-heart talks with him. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr Jairamdas Daulatram also participated United Press.

RENAISSANCE CLUB: Under the auspices of the Renaissance Club Bombay, there will be a social gathering and tea party on Sunday (to-day) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Independent India" office, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh St., Girgaum, where a discussion on the 'Present and Future of India" will also take place.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Paush Sud 3, 1998
Muslim: Zulhich 1, 1360
Parsi: Tir 18, 1311.
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.; Sunset: 6h. 7m.
Hightide: 1-54; 13-52
Lowtide: 8-06; 19-50

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: The adjourned half-yearly meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at King George English School, Dadar.

DADAR DANCE CENTRE: The opening ceremony of Bharatiya Nrityakala Mandir to be performed to-day (Sunday) at Keki Lodge, Vincent Square Dadar (G.I.P.), at 9-30 a.m.

KARNATAK YUVAK SANGH PUBLIC DEBATE: A public debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) on "The modern scientific inventions have done more harm to humanity than good."

GEETA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, will conduct the weekly Geeta class in the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Spirit of Christmas" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCN.: The 10th annual general meeting of the Association will be held in Soman Building, top floor, Girgaon Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MATUNGA SHANTINIKETAN: There will be Dhanurvidya feats to be performed by Prof. Satyapal in aid of Gau Raksha League, at the above place at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Rao Saheb Ravji Sojpal will preside.

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND: The adjourned 47th ordinary general meeting of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir Hall, Thakurdwar (Palao Rd.), Bombay.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAN RAMAKRISHNA: Swami Sambuddhananda will deliver a lecture on the life and teachings of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi, to-day (Sunday) in the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

A.R.P. GIRGAON: All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. in the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, the lecture on "Duties of Air Raid Wardens" by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

A.R.P. PAREL & SEWRI: All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. in the R. M. Bhat High School, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, the lecture on "Duties of Air Raid Wardens" by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

A.R.P. CONTROL, MALAD: Professor V. G. Rao will deliver a public lecture on "A. R.P. Organisation" to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the open compound adjoining Dr. Sedani Bungalow on Ghod Bunder Road, Malad

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION: Under the auspices of the Subedar Major Ambedkar Gymnasium, physical culture demonstration will be held to-day (Sunday) at Chinchwadi, Turner Rd., Bandra, at 5 p.m.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: A concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Prof. Haribhau Ghangrekar will entertain the members to vocal music. Mr. P. N. Chandawarkar will preside.

B. & S. HOTEL & RESTAURANT KEEPERS' ASSOCN.: A general meeting of the above association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the hall of Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao to transact business affecting their immediate interests.

UNITED KARNATAK INSURANCE CO. LTD.: The opening ceremony of the Bombay Organising Office of the above company will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Kittu Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, North Dadar. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao will preside.

BOM. YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCN.: "Non-violence is the only way to solve the problems of war" will be the subject of a public debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in Vanmali Hall premises.

BHARATIYA NAVYUVAK SANGH: Under the auspices of Bharatiya Navyuvak Sangh a public debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in its own office (236, Kalbadevi Rd.). The subject will be: "The British Period is Better for the Indian Civilization than the Muslim One."

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA: The 11th anniversary and the prize distribution ceremony of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will be celebrated in the Hirabaug Hall (C.P. Tank) to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. R. H. Pandit will preside.

NO X'MAS CARDS PLEASE

Clerks and subordinate officials in Government service have this year again been informed by the Government of Bombay that they should not send Christmas and New Year cards to their superior officer and high officials of the Government.

VERSOVA SCHOOL BUILDING

Mr. Rajabally M. Rajan, Secretary, Versova School Building Fund Committee, writes:—

Versova public is hereby informed on behalf of the Versova School Building Fund Committee that the Versova Local Board School under construction is now complete. A public meeting of all the citizens to consider the question about the inaugural ceremony of the school building is called at Gandhi Chowk, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). All the requested to be present in time.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Court Dancer" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Escape" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Moon Over Miami" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Mata Hari" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Uday Shankar. To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Our Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Circus Queen" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sangam" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"South of Pago Pago" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"That Night In Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Sajjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Adhikar" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Bandhan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee 2 p.m.
APOLLO—"Terry and the Pirates" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), commencing from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. R. N. Paradkar.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA AND YOGA: Kamliwala Bawa from Hardwar will give his last lecture on "My Experiences of Vedanta and Yoga" as applied to our everyday life," at an open-air meeting at Shri Kaivalya Math Samadhis, Ban Ganga, North Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

A.E.S. HIGH SCHOOL'S INVITATION: The Aryan Education Society's High School near Two Temples, Girgaum, invites past students, donors and sympathisers to attend the annual prize distribution to be held at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of Seth Govindramji Sekhsaria. Dr. M. R. Jayakar will make the introductory speech.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PRESS ADVISER

Mr. G. D. Sathye, retired Police Prosecutor, has been appointed Additional Special Press Adviser for Bombay City in place of Khan Bahadur A. S. Dalal, now Controller of Prices, Bombay.

The working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon, with the average prices for August 1939 equal to 100, was 136 for November.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: A general meeting of the boys, girls, ladies and gentlemen who have enrolled their names for joining the proposed trip to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Khar Rd., for the purposes of making group arrangements and giving other necessary information and instructions in person.

SOCIAL WELFARE GROUP

India Swasthiya Mandir of Social Welfare Group have started a series of lectures. The sixth lecture will be given by the Principal of Fellowship School on "Where Hind Stands in World's Future" at Swasthiya Mandir office, Kalbadevi Road, above Swadeshi Market to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

B. P. T. AND A. R. P. OFFICER APPOINTMENT EXTENDED.

At their Meeting held on 16th December 1941, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay sanctioned the following estimates of expenditure: Rs. 42,100 and Rs. 13,500 for carrying out, during the year 1942-43, special repairs to the floating crane "Sarus" and hopper barge "Moorhen" respectively; Rs. 19,000 for renewing the flooring of Transit Shed No. 12, Alexandra Dock.

The appointment of the whole-time A. R. P. Officer of the Port Trust, sanctioned in June last for a period of six months in the first instance, was continued for the duration of the War, and an additional post of an Assistant A. R. P. Officer was also created to assist the A. R. P. Officer in the control and co-ordination of A. R. P. work in the training of A. R. P. personnel

The grant of overtime payment to employees, whose monthly maximum grade pay does not exceed Rs. 270 and who may be required for A. R. P. duties out of office hours when air raid exercises take place or when it becomes necessary to man the A. R. P. posts by day and night, was also sanctioned

Western India Homoeopathic Conference

The annual session of the Western India Homoeopathic Conference will be held at Baroda on Sunday (28th Dec.) at 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. at Narsinh Mandi Hall, Bhutdi Zampa Baroda. The delegates will be guests of Messrs. J. P. Pandit and Co., Biochemists, during the Conference Papers and resolutions may be submitted to Dr G. B. Patel, Homoeopath Navsari. President and intimation of arrival may be sent to Mr. B. J. Pandit, Local Organising Secretary, Baroda.

Protest Against Satyavati's Conviction

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Students Union and the Gumasta Maha Mandal a meeting was held on Saturday evening at Chowpatty when Mr. Ashok Mehta, General Secretary of the Gumasta Maha Mandal, presided.

The meeting protested against the conviction of Srimati Satyavati Devi at Lahore and also against the behaviour of the police towards the picketers at the Brabourne Stadium.

The president in the course of his speech explained how they were successful in getting the Pentangular boycotted.

He said: "The sentence of 18 months against Srimathi Satyavati Devi and a fine of Rs. 200 and in default 3 months additional imprisonment, speaks for itself."

Removal Of Shop Act Restrictions For X-Mas

The Bombay Government has suspended certain provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939 to enable shops to keep open up to 10 p.m. during the Christmas holidays, i.e., from December 22 to December 26.

The employees in such shops will be entitled to overtime wages prescribed in the Act for the extra hours of work they may be called upon to put in.

Similarly restrictions on the hours of work in restaurants and eating houses have been suspended.

The employees in shops and restaurants, if called upon to forgo their weekly holidays during the Christmas season, will be entitled to holidays in exchange after January 1 on overtime wages.

History Without Tears!

"I thank you with my heart and soul for your direction of "SIKANDAR". Now I have no difficulty to understand the Indian History and get good marks in my examination".

A Student From Madras.

MINERVA'S History-Making Historica!

SIKANDAR

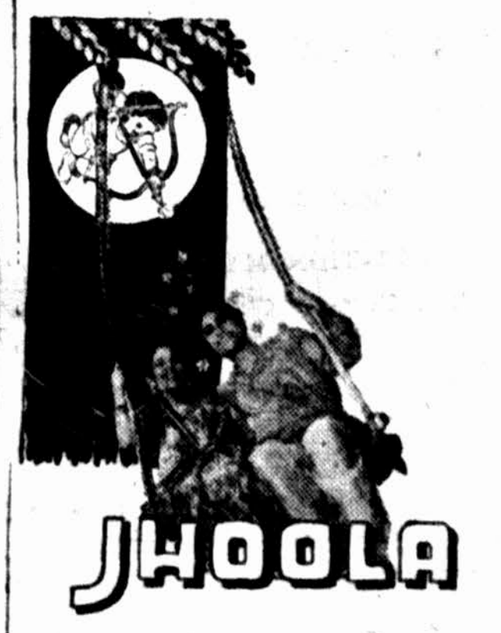
Director: SOHRAB MODI

16th Triumphant Week 16th

MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 334, 335, 336 and 337

(An Evergreen Release).



JHOOLA

BOMBAY TALKIES' Leadership Production

Starring:

LEELA CHITNIS and ASHOK KUMAR

From SATURDAY NEXT:—

ROXY

DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of competitions has proved very popular, indeed, as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

So acceding to the wishes of our regular competitors we have increased the prize, this time, to Rs. 3,000 out of which Rs. 2,000 in cash will be given away as First Prize. This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting Competition. The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C, ... have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises.

For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in No. 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 7th January, 1942, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons, be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 7th JAN., 1942

Disguise Competition. 21/12/'41.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

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RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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Address .....

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SUNDAY EDITION
OF
The Bombay Chronicle
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
YEARLY

	Rs. a.
Local	6-0
Mofussil	7-0

HALF YEARLY

Local	3-8
Mofussil	4-0
SINGLE COPY ANNAS	2

Payments strictly in Advance.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

Not A Single Favourite Wins

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Another day of hard knocks awaited the public on the sixth day of the Calcutta First Meeting which drew a large crowd today. The distinguished visitors included the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Governor of Bengal and the Lady Mary Herbert.

In a card of eight events not one first favourite won, and the MacPherson Cup, the principal race of the day was won by BISTOLFI from EL OBRO and BOLD NICK. There was an objection in this race against the winner by El Obro but this was overruled.

Following are to-day's race results:—

THE DISTRICT PLATE Div. II—Distance 6 Furlongs:—Bachelor Belle 8-7 Lott 1, Ronald 8-0 McGaffin 2, Flight Command 9-3 Brown 3, Side Hill 3-4 Harris 4. Not run: Son of a Witch, Yonder star.

Tote paid Rs. 55-8 for win, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

THE DISTRICT PLATE Div. I—Distance 6 Furlongs:—Transfer Fee 8-11 Harris 1, Three Threes 9-4, Stead 2, Adam 8-11 Sharp 3, Sagone 8-7 Marrs 4. Not run: Moose.

Tote paid Rs. 149-8 for win Rs. 47-8, Rs. 19 and 58 for places.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE Div. III.—Distance 7 Furlongs:—The Cork 8-10 Marrs 1, Sedan 7-13 Peacock 2, Golden Wood 7-13 Foy 3, Orelton 7-9 Harris 4. Not run: High Caste, Bachelors Hack.

Tote paid Rs. 77-8 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE KESTEVEN PLATE—Distance 1 Mile:—On Appro 7-13 Carr 1, Flying Glance 8-0 Morley 2, Panaster 8-9 Walsh 3, Sally's Gift 8-4 Marrs 4. Not run: Filter, Koa.

Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 19 Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 46 for places.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 Furlongs:— Mr. Cupid 7-9 Peacock 1, Leh 9-0 Brown 2, Crow Park 8-4 Marrs 3, I Will 9-4 Sharp 4. All ran:

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE Div. I: Distance 7 Furlongs:—Salmon Bar 8-8 Carr 1, Absolution 8-8 Sharp 2, Abstract 8-11 Ayres 3, Rumour 8-5 Stead 4. Not run: Droichead Nua, Dightena Valley, Desirous.

Tote paid Rs. 78-8 for win, Rs. 20-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

THE MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance 1-1/4 Miles:—Bistolfi 9-7 Stead 1, El Obro 9-7 Carr 2, Bold Nick 7-10, Adley 3, Phakos 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 94 for win, Rs. 34-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

An objection by the rider of El Obro against the winner was overruled.

THE DISTRICT PLATE Div. III: Distance 6 Furlongs:—Melvic 8-5 Marrs 1, Granville 9-3 Lott 2, Comanche 7-10 Carr 3, Filama 7-12 Sharp 4. Not run: Bettina, Robin Adair.

Tote paid Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

DOUBLE TOTE:—57 tickets—Each paid Rs. 353-8.

TREBLE TOTE:—Four tickets—Each paid Rs. 6,996-8.

Punjab Hockey

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

The Lahore D. H. A. defeated the N.-W. Railway by one goal to nil in the second semi-final of the Punjab Hockey Championship to-day and thus qualified to meet the Punjab police in the final.—A. P.

Punjab Beats Lucknow

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The Punjab University beat the Lucknow University in the North Zone final of the Intervarsity Cricket Tournament by an innings and 358 runs.—A. P.

BOMBAY XMAS MEETING 4th DAY

National Flag Wins Western India Cup

Jockey Britt Triumphs In Last Three Events

(From Our Correspondent)

The fourth day of Bombay X'mas Meeting was very well attended when many well-backed animals scored.

The attractive event, the Western India Gold Cup fell to the lot of the Gaekwar of Baroda's National Flag who was ridden by Jockey Britt. Besides the big event Jockey Britt scored in the last two races through the medium of Bisharin and Seventh Heaven for his patron.

The Prince of Berar's Wavell won the opening event, the Bushire Plate Div. I pulling up by six lengths.

Jarir annexed the third Division of Bushire Plate from Saharan and Sidi Barani.

Jockey Brace recorded his second victory in the season through Sheritoy in the Mahim Plate. Marengo and Lion Tamer filled in the second and third places respectively while the well-backed Sweetness lost her chance at the gate.

Mr. M. D. Petit's Dr. Mary squeezed home a short head in front of Ratifier in the Matheran Plate Div. II. The market-choice indication who was baulked of passage a long way from home filled in the unremunerative fourth place and should be considered when next engaged.

Aftalon a 17 to 1 chance came from far behind in the last few yards to peg back the 5 to 3 on favourite Kotor in the Matheran Plate Div. I. The unlucky-runner up would have easily scored had his rider not checked his speed near the grand stands.

Britt completed a double for the Gaekwar when Bisharin gained the doubtful short-head victory from Sauce Anglaise in the Bathurst Plate.

Britt completed the treble by scoring on the top-weighted Seventh Heaven in the last event. Only the judge in the box could separate the first three horses as they were seen in a dead-straight line at the end.

The Patel-Britt combination was successful thrice during the day while Hayat Mahmud, Sibbritt Southey, Brace, Mahomed Khan and Raffaele rode a winner each.

19 nominators of the daily double event were each rewarded with Rs. 385 and 66 solvers of the treble event received Rs. 200 each for their skill.

The following are the results:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H.H. the Prince of Berar's WAVELL 7/11, cd 7/8, Hayat Md. 1
Messrs. Saleh Hassan and F.A. Irani's RIMAN 7/11, Irani 2
Haji Rashid Fadhoos' WELLINGTON 7/11, Amir Ahmad 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's NIBRAS 7/11 cd. 7/6, Chavan 4
Not run: Prince Suri 8/3.
Won by 6 lengths, 2 lengths short head.
Time: 1 min. 23 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 63 for places.
Winner trained by J. H. Mashal.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. R. Bagwe's JARIR 8/3, Sibbritt ...1
Mr. J. C. Merchant's SAHRAN 9/0, Abdul Sattar 2
Mr. Diamond's SIDI BARRANI 8/3, Bromley 3
Mrs. S. H. Agha's PICCOLO 9/0 Evans ...4
Not run: Patel 8/10.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 min. 23 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs 15, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. E. M. Bleach's SHANGHAI 8/13, Southey 1
The Chief of Bilkha's UMEIM 7/11, Raffaele 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SUEZ 8/3, Jones 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9/0, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Amin al Mosul 8/3
Won by neck, 4 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 24 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win: Rs 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE MAHIM PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. C. A. Murad's SHERITOY 8/7, Brace 1
Mrs. Justice's MARENGO 7/7, Roberts ..2
Messrs. F. A. Khairaz and P. A. d' Avoine's LION TAMER 8/9, Evans 3
Mrs. Macbeth's THE DUCHESS 7/11, cd. 7/9, Raffaele 4
Not run: Advance 8/9.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 46 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE MATHERAN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. M. D. Petit's DR. MARY 9/4, Md. Khan 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8/10, Ramachandra 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's AMERICAN BEAUTY 8/4, Rosario 3
Mr. Fred Abeyesundere's INDICATION 9/4, cd. 8/11, Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Night Reveller 8/2.
Won by short head, short head, neck.
Time: 1 min. 42 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 45 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 212 and Rs. 43 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE MATHERAN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. Macbeth's AFTALON 7/9, Raffaele ...1
Mr. M. D. Petit's KOTOR 9/4, Sibbritt ...2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's VALENTIA JINKS 8/0, Tait 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FAIZ 8/0, cd. 8/2, Jones 4
Not run: Gipsy Song 9/2, Gallo 8/0.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length
Time: 1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 170 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 13 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP—Distance 1 mile.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 9/0 Britt 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 8/6, cd. 8/10, Evans 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 8/2, cd. 8/3, Jadhav 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's USK 8/5, Southey 4
Won by 1 length, head 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 39 4/5 secs.
Not run: Ballinahown 7/11.
Tote paid Rs. 45 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 34 and Rs. 130 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE BATHURST PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BISHARIN 8/5, Britt 1
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE 8/0, cd. 7/7, Amir Ahmed 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8/4, Roberts 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TATTER SOL 7/11, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Maelor 8/11.
Tote paid Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 52 and Rs. 23 for places.
Won by short head, head, 3/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 8secs.
Winner trained by M. C Patel.

THE STETCHWORTH PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 10/7, Britt ...1
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SULTANA SALIM 9/0, Jones 2
Messrs. J. R. Kasperkhan and K. J. Mehta's DESERT GEM 8/2, Davison 3
Mr. E.C.E. de Soysa's STAR OF LANKA 7/9, Raffaele 4
Not run: Chief Ruler 9/2, Anar Kali 8/5.
Won by short head, short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 22 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 59 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 for places
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.
Daily Tote Double 19 tickets Rs. 385 each.
Daily Tote Treble 66 tickets Rs. 200 each.

Madras Supports Bombay Hockey Plan

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Madras Hockey Association at its meeting last evening decided to support the offer made by the Bombay Association to conduct the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament at Bombay early next year.

The meeting adopted Sir K. Nazimuddin as its nominee for the presidentship of the Indian Hockey Federation and Mr. A. P. Nayadu for the post of the secretary.

It also decided to send Mr. A. P. Nayudu to Bombay to represent Madras at the annual meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation which will be held there on December 26.—A. P.

Angot Out Punches Jenkins

NEW YORK Dec. 20.

Sammy Angot is the undisputed world lightweight champion by outpointing Lew Jenkins in a fifteen round fight. Weighing nine stone seven-and-half pounds, Angot was champion according to the National Boxing Association, but Jenkins, nine stone seven pounds beat Lou Ambers, the holder, last year to be recognised by the New York State Athletic Commission Angot was the clear winner of the present fight outpunching Jenkins.—Reuter.

MADRAS RACES

Good Day For Punters

MADRAS: Dec. 20.

Good fields and keen racing formed the feature of the First War Fund Day—the 4th day of the Madras Winter Meeting—which was held in bright weather.

The Parlakimedi Cup which was the principal event of the day provided a close finish. Mr. Jasdanwala's Attaf Beg beating the favourite just by a head.

Punters had on the whole a good day as many as four first favourites and one second favourite materialising in a card of eight events.

J. O'Neale was the most successful jockey to-day, riding three winners, while Baba Khan scored a double.

The Treble event paid Rs. 714 and the Double event Rs. 34 for each of the winning tickets.

Following are the results of to-day's races Winter Meeting, 4th Day War Fund Day:—

GEORGE TOWN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs: Kastan 8/1, Hardinge 1; Happy Days 8/5, West 2; Forsaken 7/11, Fitzerald 3; Arjun 9/4, Jabbar 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 98 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 28 and Rs. 30 for places.

NOTTINGHAM PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs: Snowy 9/4, J. O'Neale 1; Rising Sun 8/12, West 2; Quite True 9/0, Shanker 3; Bay Peter 8/0, H. Black 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 16, and Rs. 26 for places.

GEORGE TOWN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs: TAJ NIZAM 8/12, Baba Khan 1; Braganza 7/13, Cook 2; Young Kayid 8/13, Jabbar 3; Mahmood Beg 8/1 cd. 8/4, Diab Nissar 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for places.

DOVER PLATE—Distance 1 mile: Zingari 7/10, cd. 7/11, J. O'Neil 1; Master McKinley 7/9, Shanker 2; Lucky Lizzie 7/11, E. Nett 3; Queen's Music 7/13, H. Black 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 132 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 14 and Rs. 52 for places.

ALLAHABAD PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs: Behendie 9/6, Cook 1; Sunny Sam 7/9 H. Black 2; Winsotis 7/13, J. O'Neil 3; The Chef 8/1, Virsingh 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for places.

PARLAKIMEDI CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles: Attaf Beg 9/3, Baba Khan 1; Santa Claus 8/3, Harding 2; Kuhailandhafir 8/1, J. O'Neil 3; Asad 8/7, F. Rahman 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 80 for win; Rs. 36, Rs. 15 and Rs. 28 for places.

IRAQ PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs: Mohsin Saud 8/11, Shanker 1; Saglawi Mahmud (weight mutilated) O'Neil 2; Black Hazard 8/4. Fazal Khan 3; Bahman 9/4, Baba Khan 4th.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 56 for places.

WOODSIDE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs: Mad Hatter 8/13, J. O'Neil 1; Menu Suffrage 8/0, Elliot 2; Macabre 7/5, Shanker 3; Shankar Prasad 7/8 cd. 7/13, Harding 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 38 for places.

Deodhar Birthday Cricket

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association are staging an exhibition match on the 11, 12, 13 and 14th January at Poona between Western India team and the Rest of India team to celebrate the 51st birthday of Professor D. B. Deodhar.

The President of the Board of Control has decided that the Board should give all assistance to the Maharashtra Cricket Association in staging this match.

The Board of Control has, accordingly, sent a circular to-day to all cricket associations requesting them to help the Maharastra Cricket Association in successfully staging this match and not to arrange any other fixtures on the dates mentioned above as far as possible.—A. P.

Gaus Mohamed Annexes Trophy

HYDERABAD, Dec. 19.

Gaus Mohamed, India's number one annexed the trophy of the Men's Singles in the Mahdi Jung Tennis Tournament which came to a close this evening by beating Prem Pandhi in three straight sets six-three, six-one six-one.

In the Lady's Singles, Miss Leela Row had an easy victory over Miss Dubash conceding her only one game in the first set six-nought.

The deciding set in the mixed double final was played between Miss Woodbridge and Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss Dubash and Gaus Mohamed (who had scored one set all yesterday) and the formed annexed the set at six-four.

Nawabbasalat Jah Bahadur gave the Trophies and Miniatures to the winners and runners-up.—A. P.

CHOWDHARI AND SAADULLA SEE GOVERNOR

SHILLONG, December 20.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri interviewed His Excellency the Governor this morning.

Sortly after he came out of the Government House, Sir Muhamad Saadulla, leader of the Assam United Party, entered and held about half an hour's discussions with His Excellency.

Thereafter Sir Muhammad met Mr. A. Whittaker, leader of the European Group in the Assembly.

Mr. M. S. Aney was entertained to a lunch party by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Thursday.

Sastri Demands Freedom For India At End Of War

Declaration By Britain Would End Deadlock And Win Over Even Jawaharlal, He Says

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

A call to Britain to summon courage and declare that the end of the war India would have complete equality of status, functions and power with herself and the Dominions was made by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri speaking in Tamil at Lakshmipuram Young Men's Association last night.

Such a declaration by Britain, said Mr. Sastri would not only act like magic in ending the present deadlock but also win over persons like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to her side.

LEAGUE DEMAND

Mr. Sastri proceeding referred to the demands of the Muslim League and blamed the British Government for not having expressed their disapproval of Pakistan in an unequivocal manner. The only way of dealing with the situation as it had now developed was, said Mr. Sastri to concede to Muslims the maximum that was consistent with our national interests.

Concluding Mr. Sastri said that the time had come when Britain should realise the need for a new approach to the Indian problem. If the British Government would only act with courage and statesmanship and make an unqualified declaration assuring equal status and power for India at the end of the war as herself and other Dominions, the Indian problem would be solved and she could have the whole-hearted co-operation and support of India.—A. P.

Nehru And Azad Leave For Bardoli

C. R. And Bhulabhai To Start To-day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Bardoli by the Kathiawar Express this morning to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting. Pandit Jawaharlal was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Indira Nehru.

The Congress President and Pandit Nehru were seen off at the Bombay Central by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Mr. S. K Patil, Mr. G. P. Hutheesing and Mrs. Hutheesing. Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Dr. Naravane and other Congressmen. The Seva Dal volunteers were in attendance at the platform. Prior to their departure, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal were garlanded by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai are expected to leave for Bardoli on Sunday.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Member of the Congress Working Committee who was expected in Bombay by the Frontier Mail to-day did not arrive

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Member of the Congress Working Committee is expected in Bombay on Monday

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who has been invited to attend the meeting of the Working Committee is expected in Bombay on Sunday.

Jawahar's Message To Indians In Malaya

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement on Malaya says: Recent developments in Malaya have filled our minds, and my thought has travelled back to the visit I paid to that beautiful land four and a half years ago and to the many friends I made there. To all these friends and others, to all our countrymen in Malaya, I should like to say that although we are unable to be of much service to them in the present, our deepest sympathies flow out to them in their trials and misfortunes, and we earnestly trust that they will face them with resolute courage and dignity. India cannot and will not forget her children abroad.

Civil Defence In India

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Civil defence in India was again the subject of questions in the Commons on Friday.

Mr. Dobbie (Labour) asked if Mr. Amery was satisfied with civil defence in India, especially the Home Guard being organised and equipped in a manner likely to be effective in case of need.

Mr. Amery replied: "I have no doubt that all practical measures were being taken to strengthen the existing services."

Orders for the production of bombers and training aircraft have been placed with a firm in India by the Government of India and work is proceeding satisfactorily. This was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Frederick Montague, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry for Aircraft Production. He stated that the order placed for these aircraft was substantial.

Replying to Mr. Silverman (Labour), Mr. Montague gave an assurance that no political or imperial considerations would be allowed to interfere with the production of **war supplies in India.—Reuter.**

Pt. Jawaharlal with his daughter Miss Indira Nehru paid a visit on Friday to the studio of Mr. V. R. Rao, a local portrait painter and gave him a sitting.

Two Cycle Races were organised by the Empire Athletes on Sunday, the 14th inst., from Mahim Bridge. The results were as follows:—25 miles (open):—1. J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) Time: 1 hr. 26 mts. 47 1/2 secs.; (2) Rusi Irani (Kanara Athletic Club); (3) Adi Havewalla (National C. C.) and (4) S. Corder (Mercury C. C.) and (4) S. Corder (Mercury C. C.) Poona. 10 miles (Novice):—(1) Rusi Mullaferoze (Empire Athletes). Time: 31 mins. 30 secs. (2) Dhun S. Mistry (Empire Athletes); (3) Minoo K. Mody (Empire Athletes); (4) T. Alyanik (Mercury C. C.) Poona, Photo shows (left to right) J. F. Amin, Rusi Irani Irani, Adi Havewalla, S. Corder; Rusi Mullaferoze, Dhun S. Mistry and Minoo K. Mody.

WAY TO WIN OVER INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 19.

"My reading of the Indian situation is that the political atmosphere in India is poisoned with suspicion; that is fortified by a close study of recent newspaper files", writes Sir Stanley Reed in Friday's "Times".

"The declarations of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that our goal is full and equal partnership may be crystal clear to us; they are not to India. The Indians are not convinced that amid the tremendous preoccupations which must follow war, these assurances will be implemented. Until that suspicion is removed real progress is unattainable.

How is it to be removed? I am convinced that the first step is a further and unequivocal declaration that our goal for India is the same free and equal partnership in the Commonwealth as that of other Dominions; with that declaration the Prime Minister must be associated not only because of his dominant position, but because of his earlier views on the Indian question. There must be a time limit.

The day is approaching when His Majesty is wont to address his Indian peoples. Is it too much to hope that such a message will be sent setting forth in unmistakable words that our unwavering purpose is full Self-Government in India from which complete Dominion Status automatically follows"?—Reuter

CAN DOMINION-IDEA EMBRACE INDIA?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

"The Japanese advance and threat to the whole of Britain's position in the Pacific and Indian Oceans make it immediately vital to understand the minds and meet the needs of India's leaders", writes editorially the "New Statesman and Nation" to-day.

Referring to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's article in last Wednesday's "News Chronicle" wherein he stressed, as the actual issue in present day politics, India's claim to independence the "New Statesman and Nation" adds:

We have to ask ourselves whether dominion idea which works happily within our own family can be stretched to include a culture so different from our own as India's.

As Pundit Nehru points out, if India is to enter the international group her natural associates would rather be China, Persia, Burma and the Dutch Islands.

We would add that if we win war happily and preserve allied unity, a world-wide union for certain purposes must be created. This India would enter. That should satisfy our natural question about the safety of independent India and her place in a world-wide economic system.

Our own view is that the first urgent step is to set up a genuine national Government at Delhi on the understanding that it shall steer India to her goal at the end of this war".

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Hindus Set Tough Job For Muslims

Innings Declared At 443 For 5: Merchant's Double Century

HINDUS (1st Innings) (decl. 5 wkts.) ... 443

MUSLIMS (1st Innings) (4 wkts.) 125

Thanks to the splendid double-century by Merchant and equally profitable partnership between him and Adhikari which yielded 234 runs, the Hindus, in the course of the second day of their match against the Muslims were able to put up a tall score of 443 before they declared their innings closed nearly three quarters of an hour after lunch. Merchant was the hero of the day and had played all throughout a real captain's game.

His valuable 243 was a great asset to his side, and has broken all the former records of individual scoring. Adhikari's 88 were also the result of a sound and forceful game.

The Muslim attack had proved totally ineffective, and it was a treat to see the Muslim skipper try all the players with the leather with the solitary exception of Maka the wicket-keeper.

MUSLIMS' BAD START

The Muslims started disastrously in losing Kadri at 7, and were also unfortunate to lose Ibrahim, their big hope, a little later, but were able to collect 125 with 4 down before stumps were drawn for the day.

Details Of Play

Adhikari facing Peerbhoy started Saturday's game. Chhipa from the opposite end passed down a maiden to the same batsman. A few more singles brought on 250 after ten minutes of the game. Merchant then driving Chhipa for a double reached his own 110. Then facing Saeed who had replaced Peerbhoy, Merchant hooked him to point for a splendid four, which, followed by a straight drive for a double hoisted up 260 on the board.

Yakub Sheikh came in Chhipa's place, and the batsmen continuously hit him for singles. With score soon at 270 the partnership reached 100 of which Adhikari had contributed 45. In Saeed's over he snicked him for a single and reached his 50 after 135 minutes of the game.

Peerbhoy who replaced Yakub from the Churchgate end came in for good punishment by Merchant who struck him twice for a double which sent up 280 on the board.

The partners were now well-set, and how to separate them had become a problem for the Muslims. Change in bowling didn't affect them. Merchant was now playing a fast game, and exactly after an hour's game he succeeded in bringing the third century on board, his own total at this stage standing at 140.

The Muslim captain now considered further bowling change necessary, and Ibrahim who was not tried so far was brought in from the Churchgate end in Peerbhoy's place Balooch came from the opposite end, but all to no effect. Chippa soon replaced Ibrahim. In the over that followed Merchant had now become invincible In Balooch's next over he lifted him to square leg for four. This brought him to his 150 amidst vociferous cheers from the crowd. The next over saw Chhipa miss a straight one-hand catch from Adhikari off his own ball.

One more change in bowling, Nazar Mohmed now taking the leather for the first time. Had it not been that Yakoob missed a straight catch from Adhikari off this new bowler, the game would have taken a different shape. But that was not to be. Muslim bowling was now completely mastered. In order that there might be ample time to dispose off the whole Muslim side Merchant now hurried up with the bat with a view to raise the score to as great a height as possible before innings were declared closed with the result that the score-board was continuously changing.

HURRICANE HITTING AFTER LUNCH AND PARTNERSHIP BROKEN

When the game closed for the lunch the score-board showed 375 which included Merchant's 191 and Adhikari's 80.

When the game resumed after lunch Merchant and Adhikari entered into a hitting partnership, the former being the more aggressive of the two. Within ten minutes after lunch Merchant reached his 200. A short while after 400 appeared on board.

With the bringing in of a new ball a change came, for Hakim who was entrusted with it first got Adhikari caught in the slips by Ibrahim (404-5-88).

At 2-15 the score was 422 which included Merchant's 228.

In an attempt to raise the total it was a treat to see Merchant strike in all directions with all force at his command—strike some of the most masterly strokes ever struck by a batsman. So rapidly did his 210, 220, and 230 went up that they could hardly be seen remaining on board for more than two minutes, and when the Hindu innings were declared closed at 2-20 with score-board showing 443 he had already contributed 243 which included 18 fours—a really magnificent display even for a test-player like him! He had broken all former individual records and had played a real captain's game.

THE MUSLIM INNINGS BEGIN.

At 2-30 the Muslims started their first innings with Nazar Mohmed facing Jadhav from the pavilion end. His last ball was a bye which gave four to the Muslims. Kadri faced Godambe from the opposite end which fetched three for him.

But the Muslim trouble soon began. The over that followed saw Kadri a victim to Jadhav, being caught off him on slips by Uday Merchant. (7-1-3). Kadri's early dismissal was really a blow to the Muslims.

Yakoob Sheikh joined Nazar and hailed his arrival by a mid-on drive which got him four and raised the score to ten.

With score at 23 Merchant brought C. S. Naidu from the pavilion end who passed down a maiden to Yakoob Sheikh. Sohoni replaced Jadhav from the opposite end, and again a maiden passed.

In the next over by C. S. Nazar cut him in the slips for four. Two more in his next over by Nazar brought 30 on the board. Nazar then drove the same bowler to leg for three, soon to be followed by a mid-on drive, off Sohoni, which brought his score to 20 and raised the total to 30.

A little before tea Jadhav was brought back from the Churchgate end, and soon 40 went up. By tea-time the score was 41 with one wicket down which included Nazar's 24.

After the tea interval C. S. opened to Yakub, and singles came in slowly. Exactly at 4 Yakub who had became steady at the wicket was l.b.w. to C. S. Naidu (45-2-15).

Ibrahim now joined Nazar and hailed his arrival with a straight drive to mid-on which fetched him four. Two more by Nazar off Sarwate brought the first 50 on the board.

The new bowler however proved effectively, because his very next ball saw Nazar Mohmed stumped by Hindlekar from behind the wicket (51-3-27).

Gul Mohmed then entered into partnership with Ibrahim, and sending both the bowlers to mid-on boundaries collecting his first ten, the total reaching 60. Another four came by the same batsman off Sarwate, this time on leg. This coupled with a double off Ibrahim signalled up 70 on board.

A great misfortune was still in store for Muslims. Sarwate in his next over clean-bowled Ibrahim, one of the finest of Muslim bats. (78-4-14)

Hakim came in next, and at 4-45 the batsmen had carried the score to 91.

145 FOR 5 AT CLOSE

With score at 99 Merchant brought M. N. Raiji from the pavilion side. Gool Mohmed then lifting Sarwate to mid-on for one brought the first Muslim century on board.

At 5 Godambe came back from the pavilion side and Gool Mohmed drove him for one. C. S. was brought from the opposite side and with Gool Mohmed hitting him on long-boundary 110 went up the board.

When stumps were drawn for the day board showed a total of 123 which included Gool Mohmed's 48 and Hakim's 16.

HINDUS (1st Innings)

SCORE:—

D. D. Hindlekar, b Peerbhoy	13
S. W. Sohoni, b Peerbhoy ...	30
M. N. Raiji, c and b Peerbhoy	26
V. M. Merchant, (not out)	243
K. M. Rangnekar, l.b.w., b Saeed Ahmed	28
H. R. Adhikari, c Ibrahim, b Hakim	88
C. S. Naidu (not out)	7
Extra	8
Total (for 5 wkts. declared)	443

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Saeed Ahmed	50	13	95	1
M. S. Balooch	20	2	56	1
U. R. Chippa	22	2	45	0
A. A. Peerbhoy	39	2	115	3
Y. Sheikh	10	2	26	0
Gul Mohmed	1	0	1	0
K. C. Ibrahim	2	0	7	0
Nazar Mohmed	9	0	27	0
S. M. Kadri	1	0	8	0

MUSLIMS (1st Innings)

SCORE:—

S. M. Kadri, c Sohoni, b Jadhav	3
Nazar Mohmed, stumped Hindlekar b Sarwate	27
Yakub Sheikh, l.b.w., b Naidu	15
Ibrahim, b Sarwate	14
Gool Mohmed, batting	48
A. A. Hakim, batting	16
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wkts.)	125

Ranji Trophy

MYSORE TEAM TO MEET MADRAS

BANGALORE, Dec. 19.

The Mysore team to meet Madras in the South Zone final of the inter-provincial cricket Tournament for the Ranji Trophy at Bangalore on 31|12, 1|1, and 2|1, will comprise the following:—

Safi Darashah (Captain),
T. V. Parthasarathy,
Y. S. Ramaswamy,
S. Ramarao,
E. Frank,
C. J. Ramdev,
B. K. Garudachar,
F. K. Irani,
G. M. Rajasekhar,
K. Thimmappaiah and H. D. Rangaiengar.

RESERVES:—M. R. Alasingrachar and M. E. Ramarao.

BENARES DEFEAT CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Dec. 19.

The Benares University defeated the Calcutta University in the East Zone Final of the Inter-Varsity Rohinton Baria Trophy by 72 runs. The scores were:—Benares first innings: 156, second innings 234.

Calcutta first innings: 130, second innings: 188.

The outstanding player to-day for Benares was Gandhi who captured 8 wickets for 73, while the best performer in the Calcutta team was Mustafi who scored 72.—A. P.

J. L. T. CHAMPIONSHIPS CANCELLED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Hony. Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association announces that on account of insufficient entries it has been decided to cancel the All-India Junior Lawn Tennis Championships, which was to have been held at the Calcutta South Club from December 25 to December 30.—A. P.

Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar in "Jhoola" coming to Roxy next Saturday.

THEY ALL GO GAY IN "JHOOLA"

BOMBAY TALKIES' WELL-TIMED SHOW

Love finds itself not the only occupant of the throne in 'Jhoola' the Bombay Talkies picture produced by Mr. S. Mukerji. Action and comedy claim their own, and get it. It is coming to Roxy next Saturday, December 27.

The "Bandhan" team of stars and technicians, augmented and strengthened with fresh talent, has concentrated its energies on providing gigles, laughs, and gasps. Now, more than ever, is there need for light-hearted laughter. Now, more than ever, the Bombay Talkies **studio is giving us the goods we long for.**

While romance helps to rivet public interest, action and comedy provide a much-needed release of nervous tension. Everybody knows what is happening when Ashok Kumar drives recklessly to save Leela Chitnis, or to trail down the wicked Shah Nawaz about to do the evil deed. Neither are there any who will not burst into a cheer when Ashok Kumar smartly smuggles romantic epistle under the conscientious noses of V. H. Desai and Mumtaz Ali.

"Jhoola" stars the "Bandhan" team of Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar, with an all-star support including Shah Nawaz, V. H. Desai, Mumtaz Ali, Karuna Devi, Shahzadi and Rajkumari Shukla.

The scenario is by Mr. Gyan Mukerji and Mr. Santoshi, while the latter with Mr. Shahid Latif has written the dialogues which Mr. S. I. Hassan has directed. The songs are by Pradeep; and the dances are designed by the experienced and popular dance-artiste Mumtaz Ali, who performs them in company with Shahzadi.

"Joola" is directed by Mr. Gyan Mukerji.

Charlie who has directed 'Dhandhora' now at Opera House.

'DOCTOR' COMING SHORTLY

"An instructive and good picture is hundred times more powerful than a series of speeches, a great book and any other medium of educational propaganda"—so says an ancient Chinese proverb. Accordingly a motion picture with an inspiring story and powerful technique plays a great role in moulding a nation's mind. All such glorious virtues are most powerfully and cleverly injected in New Theatres' progressive picture "Doctor" which is to be released shortly in Bombay's famous cinema, through Calcutta Film Exchange. It was "Doctor" in Bengali that was applauded as the best Bengali picture of 1940. Now this drama comes in Hindustani, with a nation wide educational campaign

"Doctor" has an array of entirely new stars: **There are Bharati Devi—a new find, Punkaj Mullick—famous artist and musician, Jyoti Prakash, Panna, Ahim Chowdhury, Nemo and Amar Mullick. The direction of "Doctor"—in Hindustani by Mr. Subodh Mitter, young veteran film editor of New Theatres' is applauded as compelling. It proves that New Theatres are introducing new directors and new stars, never before heard. The music by Punkaj Mullick adds to the beauty of the picture. "Doctor" will shortly be released in a Bombay's leading theatre.**

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN SIND

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

A constitutional issue regarding the exercise of powers by the Governor under the Goverment of India Act has been raised by the Sind Ministry. Before contemplating resigning and creating a deadlock, the Ministry posted His Excellency the Viceroy with facts and it is now awaiting clarification.

On a motion of adjournment regarding the appointment of the Barrage Officer, Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind, created a sensation in the House yesterday noon, when he made a very important statement that there had been difference of opinion between the Governor and the Ministry, and the former had exercised his power which he should not have done.

The Premier said: "When the Government of India Act was passed, it was held that the responsibility of self-government which was transferred to the people of this country was to be governed by the various provisions in the Act and those provisions dealt with individual judgment, special responsibility and discretion of the Governor. After that an understanding was arrived at between the Congress on the one side and the Viceroy on the other, which had approval of the British Government with regard to exercise of those powers and in that it was suggested that there would be no interference from the Governor in the day-to-day administration.

GOVERNOR'S INTERPRETATION

The attitude of Sir Lancelot Graham, the First Governor under the new Constitution, had been to avoid interference as far as possible. The present Governor, Sir Hugh Dow, however interpreted the exercise of these powers in a different way. **What he feels is this that in all matters where under the Act he has to exercise his individual judgment, and in all matters in which he has special responsibility he must exercise his own judgment—in all matters where he holds an opinion different from that of the Ministers. If the present policy of the Governor is approved by the Viceroy and the British Cabinet, then it raises a constitutional issue.**

MEASURING OF STRENGTH

"So far as Ministers we are responsible to the Legislature and we owe no responsibility to any one else and as regards the Governor, his position is that he owes responsibility to the Secretary of State for India. In view of the stand taken by the Governor, there cannot be any question of give-and-take. And he being responsible to the Secretary of State and we being responsible to the Legislature there is bound to be clash every day on files. It means measuring of strength between the Governor representing the British Government on the one side and the people on the other.

Continuing the Prime Minister said: "Why are we continuing in office under these humiliating conditions the House will naturally ask? When I went to Delhi, I took up this question with the Viceroy complaining against the exercise of these powers by the Governor, and I told him that I would send instances to him. When I returned to Karachi I had a desire to bring all these instances before the House, but the Governor suggested that it would be desirable that the cases over which we had disagreed may be sent to the Secretary of State and we should await his decision. Although it has been suggested, I personally feel that it is no use our resigning in a huff. Let us wait and have clear-cut answer from the British Government. Then the House will be taken into confidence.

This statement will be discussed by the House on Monday next. —United Press.

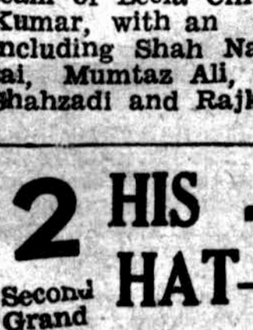
2 HIS HAT-TRICK

Second Grand Week

SURPRISED HIS ENEMIES WHO TRIED TO HARASS HIM!

SUDARSHAN'S THRILLING HIT!

SAJJAN



Starring: JAGDISH, HUSNA BANO, SATISH, DAVID, GOPE, URMILA.

Time: 4, 7, & 10 P. M.

Sat. Sun. at 1-30 P. M

LAMINGTON

The Cry of Every heart when The God of Love Enters it and Youth Comes to Life!

"Oh God! Why did you Make me Young?"

Witness the Thrillingly Emotional, Thunderingly Terrific Drama of the Young Loves and Lives of Three Unsophisticated Souls In the 'SWASTIK-INDIA' Release.

TULSI

Directed by GUNJAL who gave you "Mother India"

Starring: TWO NEW STARS SHALINI & NEELA

Whom you will rave after!

Tulsi

Story by PUJARI:

Music by BALI

Sound by: MINOO KATRAK

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First run from Yesterday

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m. To-day and Xmas Holidays Matinee 1 p.m.

Advance Booking Open Daily From 9-30 a.m.

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1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

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141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry Recognised by Sind Government. Session begins January 15th, Admission open to Matriculates. For Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., D.M.D., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6716)

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Homoeopathic, Dentistry, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc. from the American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus with two annas stamps to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar, Punjab. (15475)

174. BOOKS

Kettledrums—Short story book cloth bound for eight anna Indian Postal Order—Ramabhadran, Sannadhi Street, Tirukoilur. (15526)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Isis turns grey hair b'ack from the roots permanently. Prepared from an ancient Egyptian formula. Re. 1|12|- per phial. Agents:—Kemp & Co., Charni Road, Bombay. (15463)

346. INVESTMENTS

Astrologically:—Now Buy Freely Cotton and Shares. No pain. Guaranteed unexpected gain. Consult at once Mr. Ranam, 107, Dadysheth Agiary Street, 2nd floor, Bombay 2. (15510)

G. I. P. Railway
SPECIAL NOTICE

Closing of City Booking Offices during Christmas Holidays.

The following City Booking Offices in Bombay will remain closed on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th December for passenger traffic but will continue to book parcels traffic as usual:

JOINT CITY BOOKING OFFICES KALBADEVI ROAD AND GIRGAON.

G.I.P. CITY BOOKING OFFICE MULJEE JETHA MARKET. (6382)

635. RACING TIPSTERS

Sohoni's Profits making Confidential Race Tips. Rs. 15, per month. Write—Sohoni, Post Box 12, Poona 2. (15512)

BR. TROOPS OCCUPY DERNA & MEKILI

Two Axis Ships Torpedoed In Mediterranean

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

A COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT DERNA AND MEKILI HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

A communique to-day states: "Yesterday morning our troops occupied both Derna and Mekili without opposition. Forty destroyed enemy aircraft were found on Derna aerodrome. By afternoon our forward mechanised patrols had reached a point 25 miles west of Viovanni Berta. At that time our armoured patrols were making a rapid headway west of Mekili in pursuit of the enemy main body. Throughout the day our air forces subjected to severe bombing and lowflying attack many columns of the retreating enemy. A great havoc was caused to the enemy mechanical transport on a number of roads, which were literally packed with traffic.

TWO ENEMY SHIPS TORPEDOED

Naval aircraft torpedoed two enemy merchantmen in a heavily guarded convoy and four merchantmen near Tripoli on Thursday.

The convoy of four merchantmen was escorted by no fewer than three cruisers and six destroyers. During the attack carried out in the face of intense A.-A. fire from the escorting warships, torpedoes were fired at two 8,000—tonners and two 2,000—ton ships. One of the larger vessels and one of the smaller ones were hit, both immediately stopping.

WHAT WILL ROMMEL DO NOW?

Pursuit of the enemy in Libya by the imperial forces has been rapid and there are signs of disorganisation among Gen. Rommel's forces, it is stated authoritatively in London to-day.

It is now doubtful whether Gen Rommel will be able to make a stand either at Derna or Mekili. Some imperial forces are already beyond both these towns.

In the frontier area the investment of the enemy positions at Bardia and Halfaya continues and it is reported that the defences of Bardia are suffering heavily from the imperial artillery fire.

AXIS VERSIONS

ROME: A mass attack by imperial forces, armoured and motorised units, against Italian positions in Eastern Jebel area is reported in to-day's Italian Communique which also confirms allied capture of Derna aerodrome.

A German Communique says in North Africa German and Italian troops withdrew according to plan.

QUAKE SHOCK IN QUETTA

QUETTA, Dec. 20.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting about ten seconds rocked Quetta this morning at 4-22 The shock was accompanied by rumbling sound. Doors and windows rattled and many people were roused from sleep. No damage is reported.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York: December 20.

Previous closing	16.86
To-day's opening	not received
To-day's closing	16.92
Difference	+6

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 226

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: December 20.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

New York cotton cable not received.
March (16.92/90) not received
May (17.05/05) not received
July (17.08/08) not received

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: December 20.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Dec/Jan (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Dec/Jan (£20 3/4 sellers) closed.
Linseed La Plata Dec/Jan (£15 1/2 sellers) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Dec/Jan. (£19 3/8 sellers) closed.

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted.
Lightning October/November unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted.

LONDON METALS

Tin not quoted
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

Limited Transactions On Calcutta Exchange

Calcutta: Dec. 20.

Due to holiday feeling only a limited amount of transactions were put through round all sections at about or above the minimum rates fixed up by the Committee. The undertone, however, kept fully steady.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 92/7 lot, 3 per cent Loan 1949/52 98/2 c-t, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 108/5 s odd.
Banks: Reserve Bank 103 c-t.
Cottons: Benares Cotton 5/5, Elgin Mills ordy 27/8 ex-div, New Victoria ordy 5/12.
Coals: Bengal 373 s lot. Sendra 12/12, South Karanpura 4/9
Jutes: Dalhousie 225 ex-div ex-rights, National 22 ex-div, Northbrook Pf 145 c-div, Orient 180, Soorah 11
Minings: Indian Copper 2/1.
Electric: Bareilly Elec 14 c-div.
Eng. Companies: Brit Engineering 11/1, Burn and Co (6 per cent pref) 1?4 s lot, Indian Galvanizing 32, National Iron 9, Steel Corporation Pref 115.
Miscellaneous: Aluminium Corporation ordy 11/8, B I Corporation ordy 5/2, Dunlop Rubber ordy 43, Indian Wood Products 27/10, Indian Cables 22.
Paper Mills: Orient Paper 15/12, Shree Gopal Paper ordy 14 c-t, Titaghur Paper ordy 20/2.
Real Properties: Midnapore Zemindary 69.
Saw Mills: Assam Saws 3/10.
Sugars: Bharat Sugar 11/8.—A. P

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: December 20.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: December 20.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: December 20.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London: December 20.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 9/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Miland not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.3C) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: December 20.

There was no trading in the night session of the Bullion and Seeds Markets.

FAR EAST FRONT

(Continued from page 11)

the pamphlets Japanese airplanes swooped down and machine-gunned them

DUTCH AIR SERVICE.

The Dutch Air Service to Australia is continuing from Batavia without interruption. Yesterday an airliner took off for Sydney on the two hundred and fiftieth flight since the service was inaugurated.

JAPANESE LAND IN DAVAO

MANILA, December 20.

Japanese troops who landed at Davao were brought by four transports. Heavy fighting has been in progress throughout the day.

"Fighting continues at Davao", says an army afternoon communique issued here.

It also states "the Nichols Field was bombed lightly after midday". Civilians observing the bombing said that most of the bombs on Nichols Field fell wide of the mark. Cavite has not seen the raiders who were previously thought to be 'en route' there.

Raid On Manila

A small squadron of high flying Japanese planes attacked Nichols Field on Saturday afternoon but most of the bombs fell wide of the mark and crashed into Manila Bay. Late in the afternoon more planes roared across the bay apparently heading for the naval base at Cavite.

WASHINGTON REPORT

WASHINGTON:—A War Department communique issued at 14-30 (G.M.T.) stated: 'Philippine Theatre: No details are yet available concerning the reported landing operations by the Japanese at Port Davao in the Island of Mindanao.

The landing at Davao apparently was the first official report from Manila of any attempt by the Japanese to obtain a foothold of any island other than Luzon. Japanese planes previously had bombed the air field Davao.

Davao has a large Japanese population.

HEAVY FIGHTING

A communique of the Far Eastern Command, the United States' army, says: "It has been reliably reported that a Japanese landing in force has been made at Davao and heavy fighting has been going on all morning."

HOW 'HARUNA' WAS SUNK

The Far Eastern Command announced for the 1st time that Capt Colin Kelly had destroyed the battleship 'Haruna' in a bombing attack in which he lost his life. The previous Manila reports merely said that the ship had been hit by bombs.

LEES-SMITH DEAD

LONDON:—The acting chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and leader of the Opposition, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith died in London to-night aged 63.

Mr. Pethwick Lawrence (Labaur) has been appointed acting leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons succeeding Mr. Lees-Smith, who died on Thursday night. It is expected that the appointment will be confirmed in the new year.

Mr. Pethwick Lawrence is one of the leading financial experts in the Labour Party and was financial Secretary to the Treasury in the second Labour Government.—Reuter.

BREAD RATIONING IN TURKEY

ANKARA, Dec. 20.

The Turkish Government has decided to introduce bread-rationing shortly, the Minister of Commerce told the National Assembly.

The first reading has been given by the Assembly to a bill increasing penalities to which speculators are liable, authorising searches for hidden stocks and hoarding and giving Government powers to mobilise all resources of the nation and increase agricultural production.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR'S TERMS TO BRITAIN

In a statement to the *"News Chronicle"*, London reproduced in The *"National Herald"* Pt Jawaharlal Nehru says:

"The first essential is the recognition of Indian Independence and the consignment to the dustbin of the infamous August declaration and all other declarations of the British Government. Then only can we get over the dismal and crushing heritage of our past relations and join hands in friendship.

"It must be realised that the release from prison of some people means nothing at all. By itself it is a challenge, which has to be accepted.

"Recent developments in the war situation are of intense interest to India, and the political and psychological background is ever changing.

Realisation of this cannot, however, reach the masses unless the basic fact of Indo-British relationship is converted into recognition of Indian independence and co-operation between the nations

Khan Brothers For Bardoli

PESHAWAR Dec. 20.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib left for Bardoli to-day by the Frontier Mail to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A.P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Tunes from the Talkies. 5-30 Rajalakshmi Mohan Rau. 5-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-15 Kamleshwari Devi. 6-30 New Writing in Urdu: Fiction: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 It has happened, or Nat Behag on Sitar 7-50 Ghulam Fareed: Recitation from "Yusuf Zulekha." 7-55 Rajalakshmi Mohan Rau: Veena recital. 8 Ustal Faiyaz Khan. 8-30 Kamleshwari Devi. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Maqsood Anwar. 9 55 Listening Post relayed from B B C. 10 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 10-20 Ghulam Fareed. 10-30 Feroza Begam.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m Vilayat Husain. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Film Songs. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Bhavgeets. 9-20 Variety. 9-30 Allah Rakhi Bai. 9-45 Anant Rao Kerkar: Sarangi. 10 V. A. Kagalkar. 11 G. N. Joshi. 11-30 News-Play in Marathi. 11-45 Master Vasant Amrit. 12-5 p.m Surdasji Bhajan. 12-15 Anjani Bai Lolekar. 12-45 Nisar Ahmad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Uday Shankar's Orchestra. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 V. A. Kagalkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Marathi Bhavgeet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. G. Kharadkar. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani 6-30 S. Parsekar: Violin. 6-45 Master Vasant Amrit. 7-15 Allah Rakhi Bai. 7-30 G. N. Joshi. 7-45 News commentary, or Indian music. 7-50 Kannada song. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary relayed from B B C. 8-45 News-Play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post: Exam. of points in daily German propaganda. 10 G. N. Joshi. 10-15 Uday Shankar's Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Abhangs. 8-15 Instrumental music. 8-25 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Master Vasant Amrit. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Thumri-Tilang. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Anjani Bai Lolekar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Allah Rakhi Bai. 9-10 Anjani Bai Lolekar. 9-30 V. A. Kagalkar. 10 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1.

Silk And Art Silk Mills Association

The following is a list of the names of contributors and the amount contributed by each of them to the fund of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd. out of which a purse of Rs. 31,000 was presented to H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, by the Association on 9th December at the opening of the Art Silk Fabrics Exhibition.

Shree Shakti Mills Ltd., Podar Sons Ltd. Rs. 6,000; Manhar Mills Ltd., Hon. Sheth Shantidas Askuran Rs. 5,000; National Art Silk Mills Ltd., Mr. Jivanlal C. Chinoi Rs. 2,500; Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., Forbes Forbes Campbell Ltd. Rs. 2,500; Maharana Silk Mills Ltd., Nanji Kalidas Mehta Esq. Rs. 2,000; New Mahalaxmi Silk Mills Ltd., Dharamdas Hargovindas and Bros. Rs. 1,200; Panalal Silk Mills, Mr. Narottamdas M. Shah Rs. 1,100; Shree Laxmi Silk Mills, Motilal and Sutaria Bros. Rs. 1,080; Mr. B. N. Karanjia Rs. 1,001; Abdul Karim Silk Mills, Abdul Karim & Co. Rs. 1,000; New Era Textile Mills Ltd., D. N. Shroff Esq. Rs. 1,000; Habib Silk Mills, Khoja Mithabhai Nathu Esq. Rs. 1,000; Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Killick Nixon & Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Vinod Silk Mills, Mr. Nanalal Damodardas Rs. 900; Vijay Silk Mills, Mr. Shamjibhai M. Parekh Rs. 830; Bharat Silk Mills, Mr. K. A. Sheth Rs. 830; Reliance Textile Mills, Hatimbhai S. Basrai Esq. Rs. 640; Alliance Silk Mills, Dawood Haji Nassar and Fulchand Manekchand Rs. 500; Dhanamall Silk Mills, Dhanamal K. Aswanai Esq. Rs. 500; Kheta Textile Mills, Mr. Manilal K. Khetani Rs. 350; Vakharia Silk Mills, Mr. J. L. Vakharia Rs. 300; Jhaver Silk Mills, Mr. Vorilal Shantilal Shah Rs. 200; Chhoi Silk Mills Co. Ltd., Chhoi Kooka, Desai & Co. Rs. 101; total Rs. 31,542.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:—

Just as any house built on shifting sands can hardly withstand ravages of storm, so was with sentimental rise in cotton. Yesterday, prices declined by Rs. 6 on discouraging war developments in Malaya and the Bombay Government warning to profiteers in foodstuffs and bare necessities of life. While judging cotton, it must not be mixed up with charcoal and any thing of that kind. Because, in India cotton supply is abundant, totally estimated about 83 lacs bales and will leave a sufficiently large carryover, say about 30 lacs, at the end of the season. Further more, we are a producing country and there can hardly be any dearth for it. But then we do not think that present prices are exorbitant, however, a seasonal crop movement is not yet over and when its marketing will be in full swing during the next few months, such pressure should result in a lower level from current prices for investor. When we say this, we ignore any unforeseen war developments nearer to us, because, they are not likely to leave their scare on holders nerves. Let us look around us. People ask what to do with the extra capital, after investing in Government War Loan and what about the currency? First of all, we would minimise scarce and minor initial successes are not going to win the war by the enemy, so long the bulwark of the powers, especially America, the richest and highly industrialised country is with us. From the market point of view, of course, the commodity we produce cannot be scarce, though there might be temporary transport difficulty. But, our industries are not yet sufficient to meet our internal demand. Take textiles, India's total maximum production may range about 8,000 to 9,000 million yards but nearly 1,000 million yards being taken up for Empire and war requirements and imports being shut up, there is scope for buying cloth and yarn at lower levels. With regard to currency, the situation in occupied France has shown that Francs remained in circulation, though at a discount. Such circumstances have not arrived in India and our financial position is to-day sounder than any of the enemy countries, there are many safe industrial concerns in the interior, far away from danger zones and whose shares are less susceptible to speculative mania. Such specialities can be easily picked up by investing public at the right moment, either before or after the budget.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WAR NEWS DISCOURAGE BUYERS

Undertone Steady

Bombay, December 20

With disappointing war news the local Share bazar remained quiet with scattered business. There was no inclination to operate and values moved within a comparatively narrow range. Landing of Japanese troops in Hongkong discouraged buyers while the market being liquidated there was absence of selling pressure. Approaching holidays also checked activity and the market was quietly steady.

On Friday the Wall Street market opened quiet but was inclined to selective buying on the theory that since it recently touched a new bottom of the spring of 1938, a technical correction is due. However the uptrend was beset by Far Eastern reports and tightening economic situation.

In the local market Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1700 and after declining to Rs. 1695 recovered to the opening level. There was scattered business and prices moved within a narrow range. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 322 and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1230 The undertone of the market was steady

TEXTILES

Bombay, Dec. 20.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	.....	398	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	.....	1220	0
100	CENTURY	.....	406	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	.....	387	0
100	Colaba	.....	214	0
100	Coorla	.....	193	0
250	David	.....	402	0
250	Dawn		585	0
1	E D Sassoon Defd	.....	3	2
100	FINLAY	.....	236	0
100	GOKAK	.....	292	0
100	Hindustan XD	.....	225	0
100	Indore	.....	251	0
100	Khatau	.....	235	0
100	KOHINOOR	.....	512	0
250	LAXMI	.....	637	0
250	Madhusudan	.....	380	0
100	MORARJI	.....	517	0
250	Model XD	.....	202	0
50	MYSORE	.....	132	0
200	NEW GREAT	.....	320	0
100	Osmanshahi	.....	253	0
100	Podar	.....	220	0
100	Phoenix	.....	482	0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	86	0
1000	Sholapur	.....	6760	0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	221	0
100	SWADESHI	.....	421	0
100	SWAN	.....	255	0
500	Vishnu	.....	1600	0
1000	Western XD	.....	2035	0
	BANKS			
50-100	Baroda	.....	110	0
25-50	Central India	.....	47	12
500	Imperial	.....	1600	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	.....	386	0
50-100	India	.....	170	0
100	Reserve Bank	.....	104	0
5	Union	.....	6	8
	CEMENTS			
100	ASSOCIATED	.....	161	0
	INSURANCE			
10-50	British India	.....	13	4
100	Empire	.....	770	0
15-100	Jupiter	.....	17	0
20	Mercantile	.....	51	0
15-75	New India	.....	49	8
200	Oriental	.....	4710	0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	10	4
	ELECTRIC			
100	Ahmedabad Old	.....	181	14
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1862	0
10	Ajmer	.....	12	11
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	148	0
100	Bombay Suburban	.....	188	2
10	Broach	.....	13	6
100	Karachi	.....	217	0
100	Poona	.....	220	0
100	Surat	.....	187	0
100	TATA HYDRO	.....	185	0
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1665	0
	RAILWAYS			
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	8 7	0
100	C. Province	.....	107	0
100	Dhond Baramati	.....	104	4
100	Gujarat	.....	105	0
100	Mandra Bhon	.....	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	93	0
100	Sara Sirajgani	.....	107	0
500	Tapti Valley XD	.....	637	0
	MININGS			
8sh	Burma Corp.	.....	3	4
8sh	Indian Copper	.....	2	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	.....	29	10
30	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	35	0
10	Mucund Iron X.D.	.....	14	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	.....	1695	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	.....	321	0
10	Steel Corporation	.....	17	10
	MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOCK	.....	685	0
10	Air Services	.....	8	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	275	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM XD	...	306	0
100	B Burma XD	.....	337	0
50	Contry XD	.....	126	0
8sh	Br B Petrol	.....	2 5	6
100	IND. BLEACHING	.....	195	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	.....	52	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	.....	660	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	...	630	0
100	Port Canning	.....	90	0
30	PREMIER Con XD	.....	116	0
15	Scindia	.....	21	4
25	Tata Oil	.....	56	0
20	Tata Chemical	.....	16	4
100	Wimco	.....	206	0
	PREFERENCE			
7	p.c Andhra Valley	.....	1560	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	325	0
5	p.c. Central India (TF) XD		627	0
7	p.c. Bom Tram (TF)	.....	76	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	.....	136	0
6 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	139	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power XD	...	1657	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	211	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	.....	746	0
	DEBENTURES			
3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	...	100	
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	.....	90	4
5	p.c. Morarji	.....	104	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	.....	71	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	165	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, December 20

Bombay Dyeing (1246) 1222 1225 1222 1232 1220
Century (429) 410 416 408 406
Central India (402) 388 394 388 387
Kohinoor (526) 509 520 513
New Great (325) 319 310 323 319 330
Simplex (234) 225 228 225 221
Swadeshi (440)
Associated Cement (164) 161 162 161
Tram Ord (148) 148
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1660) 1650 1655
T Steel Defd (1740) 1700 1695 1702 1695
T Steel Ord (329) 324 321 323 321
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (138) 140 134
Bellapur (292) 282 275 280 278 275
B Steam (305) 306
B Burma (350) XD 325 340 335 337

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, December 20

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver quotation was 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and forward parity was Rs. 62-12-6. The local market was quietly steady with scattered realising.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	48	11	0
Posh	48	6	0
Sovereigns	33	2	0
SILVER			
Ready	71	0	0
Posh	66	5	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, December 20

The sentiment of the local market is easily influenced by war news and there had been active selling and realising and Broach A/M delivery declined about Rs. 12 per candy from Thursday's high level.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 226/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 225/4 on selling influenced by war news. But at the decline there was moderate covering and prices steadied at Rs. 226. With prospects of a record consumption, Indian cotton prices are safe and we prefer purchases on all declines. Arrivals are likely to be restricted.

There was very limited business and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	Rs. 225	4	0
Oomra D/J	193	4	0
Oomra March	176	4	0
Oomra May	177	4	0
Bengal D/J	139	8	0
Bengal March	140	8	0
Bengal May	141	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 826 cent points at 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON

Bombay, December 19

Broach A/M highest 232 3/4 lowest 227 1/4 closing 227 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 199 1/2 lowest 193 1/2 closing 195 3/4

Oomra March highest 183 lowest 178 1/2 closing 179 1/4

Oomra May highest 184 1/2 lowest 180 closing 180 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 142 1/2 lowest 140 closing 141

Bengal March highest 144 1/2 lowest 140 1/2 closing 142 1/2

Bengal May highest 146 lowest 143 closing 144

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, December 20

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Java ready from Bond Rs. 18-8-0
African from Bond Rs. 17-12-0
Shipment September Rs. 11-8-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-6-0 to 17-11-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-12-0 to 18-12-0
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13-13-0
Tone: Firm.

THE MARKET IS OPEN FOR 2 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT AND THEN IT IS CLOSED FOR X'MAS HOLIDAYS, AND WILL RE-OPEN ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND PROXIMO, WHEN THE NEW VAIDA ALSO OPENS.

LAST DAY OF THE CURRENT VAIDA IS 5TH PROXIMO.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, December 20

After a lower opening, the market was inclined to rule quietly steady. Tata Deferreds, which closed yesterday at 1690, opened at 1630 and after touching 1660 receded to 1630 and closed at 1640. Tata Ordinaries opened Rs. 10 lower at 312 and moved between 318 and 312 closing finally at 314. Bombay Dyeings stood finally at 1165. Indian Irons were quoted at 29-10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1690) 1630 60 30 40
Tata Ordinaries (322) 312 18 12 14
Tata Ordinary 314; Tata Deferred 1640; Indian Iron 29/10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/10; Bombay Dyeing 1165; Central India 352/8; Century 325; Gokak 257/8; Kohinoor 465; Simplex 182/8; Andhra Valley 1645; Tata Hydro 171/14; Tata Power 1585; Associated Cement 156/8; Belapur 235; Bombay Burma (old) XD 325.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 Loan	97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	92-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	98-8
3 per cent 1940/52 Loan	98
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108-8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	103-2
3 per cent War Bonds	101
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	112 0
TAX FREE LOAN	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	108-12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	128-8
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
4 per cent B P T 1947	108
4 per cent M Deb 1947	108
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128-0
6 per cent K P T 1958	129 8

Trend: Steady.

Trading In Cotton Market During X'mas And New Year Holidays

THE LOCAL FORWARD MARKET WILL REMAIN OPEN FROM 12 NOON TO 2 P.M. ON 24TH, 25TH, 26TH, 29TH, 31ST DECEMBER AND 1ST JANUARY, WHILE THE SEWREE MARKET WILL REMAIN ENTIRELY CLOSED. OUR REPORTS WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED ON THE ABOVE DATES.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, December 20

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 5/16 Four months.
B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/5 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 327 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs 294 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57½; D D Gld 58.
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs. 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 154 1/2
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81
Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 0-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
2 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 6 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, December 20

Linseed May	9	3	9
Wheat January	5	13	9
Wheat May	7	3	3

PEPPER AND GINGER

	Bombay, December 20			Bombay, December 20		
Alleppey Pepper	ready per candy	104	0	0		
Maha Sud 15		101	8	0		
Chaitra Sud 15		104	0	0		
Ginger ready		25	0	0		
Maha Sud 15		27	8	0		
Chaitra Sud 15		27	8	0		

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

By CHARLES DICKENS

Old Scrooge Had To Meet His Partner's Ghost Before He Gave A Rise To His Clerk!

It Was Christmas Eve

Old Scrooge chided his clerk Bob Cratchit for taking all the next day off and expecting to receive full pay for doing no work.

Scroge closed his office, for it had long been dark without, and dark within also; the old miser allowed his clerk no fire and insufficient candlelight. It was a gloomy office. Perhaps the spirits of all the men cheated by Scoorge pervaded the place.

Leaving this place of his employment, Bob Cratchit turned homeward, his heart light with anticipation, Scrooge went his way glaring at the stupidity about him. Christmas! Bah! His silly nephew had got a piece of his mind when he had invited him to Christmas Dinner. The gentleman soliciting funds for the poor had taken his exit quickly enough after Scrooge told him a thing or two. Thus thought the old man as he glared at men with bundles, at holly wreaths and candles. Christmas Indeed! A waste of money!

Meanwhile Bob Cratchit, overworked and underpaid, hurried home to his wife and children, especially to Tiny Tim, the cripple boy. The Cratchits fairly glowed with Christmas gaiety.

As old Scrooge opened the door to his flat he was startled to see the face of his former partner, Marley, now dead these seven years. Scrooge was in the presence of a Ghost.

Marley's Ghost was weighed down by a chain of ledgers, cash boxes, padlocks, and other items connected with taking people's property when they could not meet their debts. This clanking chain rattled behind the Ghost.

"Why have you come now?" Scrooge asked.

"To try to save you from my Fate", replied the doleful voice. Then Marley's Ghost related his punishment, wandering without rest for the seven years since his death. Men who prey on their fellows have no peace after death, said he. "I am sending three Spirits to you this night."

After Marley's disappearance, Scrooge could not sleep. He lay awake as the clock tolled the hour of one. With the stroke, a figure appeared beside Scrooge's bed, an elfish little man, dressed in green with a sort of cone hat. His face had the natural sweetness of a child with something of the wisdom of old age.

"I am the Spirit of Christmas Past", said the figure, "follow me."

Entirely against his will, Scrooge went into the Past. He saw a large house with an empty room where a lonely boy sat on a school room seat, reading The Arabian Nights. "I know, I know, it is I!" cried Scrooge to the Spirit. "Show me no more" he cried, for he remembered his boyhood filled with emptiness and longing.

The Spirit showed him his little sister coming to bring him home again, telling how their hard father had softened lately. Then Scrooge saw himself as a young apprentice, happy now in the employment of a kind man. There was a simple Christmas party where little money was spent but where kindness made everyone have a joyous time.

Time sped by and Scrooge saw himself a few years later. His eyes were cold and hard; greed shown there. Scrooge asked the Spirit to remove the next scene; a young girl was giving back to Scrooge his betrothal promises, explaining with tears that he was not the same man that had wooed her. The Spirit completed this scene by coming to the Present where the same girl, now a woman, sat beside an open fire with children around her, happy with a devoted husband.

Scrooge awoke much shaken. He was filled with the warmth of his boyhood and with regret for his manhood. He was startled to hear a tolling bell and to see the second Spirit.

Scrooge saw a giant, gaily dressed, sitting in the middle of the floor surrounded by foodstuffs of all kinds. "I am the Spirit of Christmas present. Come." Together they were off.

Scrooge saw Christmas over the world, in the homes of rich and poor. Always there was good cheer and such fun. In all men's hearts it was Christmas.

The Spirit took Scrooge to the home of Bob Cratchit. Confusion and excitement prevailed. Mrs. Cratchit fretted over her pudding. The children babbled about their goose which they had recognized at the baker's shop by his wonderful smell! Tiny Tim hopped about on his crutch, singing in his tiny voice. Then their father arrived. Bob Cratchit was beseiged by his children, kissed by his daughter and wife. Such a family! Such fun! And such a Christmas dinner!

As they drank their Christmas toasts, Bob cried, "God bless us!" To which Tiny Tim added "God bless us, Every One!"

Other scenes passed before the eyes of Scrooge but this scene with his clerk's family had softened his heart. When he awoke he longed for an opportunity to see his clerk for only one minute; there was a matter of salary.

But the Spirits would not yet release Scrooge. A third visitor appeared, darkly hooded. "I am the Spirit of Christmas Yet To Come", he said, leading Scrooge into the future.

First they overheard a conversation; business men discussed a wealthy miser just dead. But there was not one word of regret. Scrooge then saw a scrub woman selling bedding and clothes, which she had stolen from the bed of the corpse. "It was too good for the likes of him", she mumbled as she took a few pence for her loot.

Scrooge inquired and learned that the dead man was himself.

The old miser then awoke. He rushed to the window crying to a boy below, "What day is to-day?"

"Why Christmas Day", replied the astonished boy.

"Come here, my fine lad", cried Scrooge. "Do you want to earn some money?" Whereupon the wealthy man sent the largest turkey in town to the home of Bob Cratchit.

Then Scrooge dressed carefully and went onto the streets. Men did not recognize him with his new expression and hearty greetings. When he handed a sum to the gentleman who the day before had solicited for the poor, he had to explain, "Take it, take it, there is a matter of arrears."

Scrooge could hardly wait for the next day. When Bob came to work Scrooge called him, "Bob Cratchit, I am going to raise your salary."

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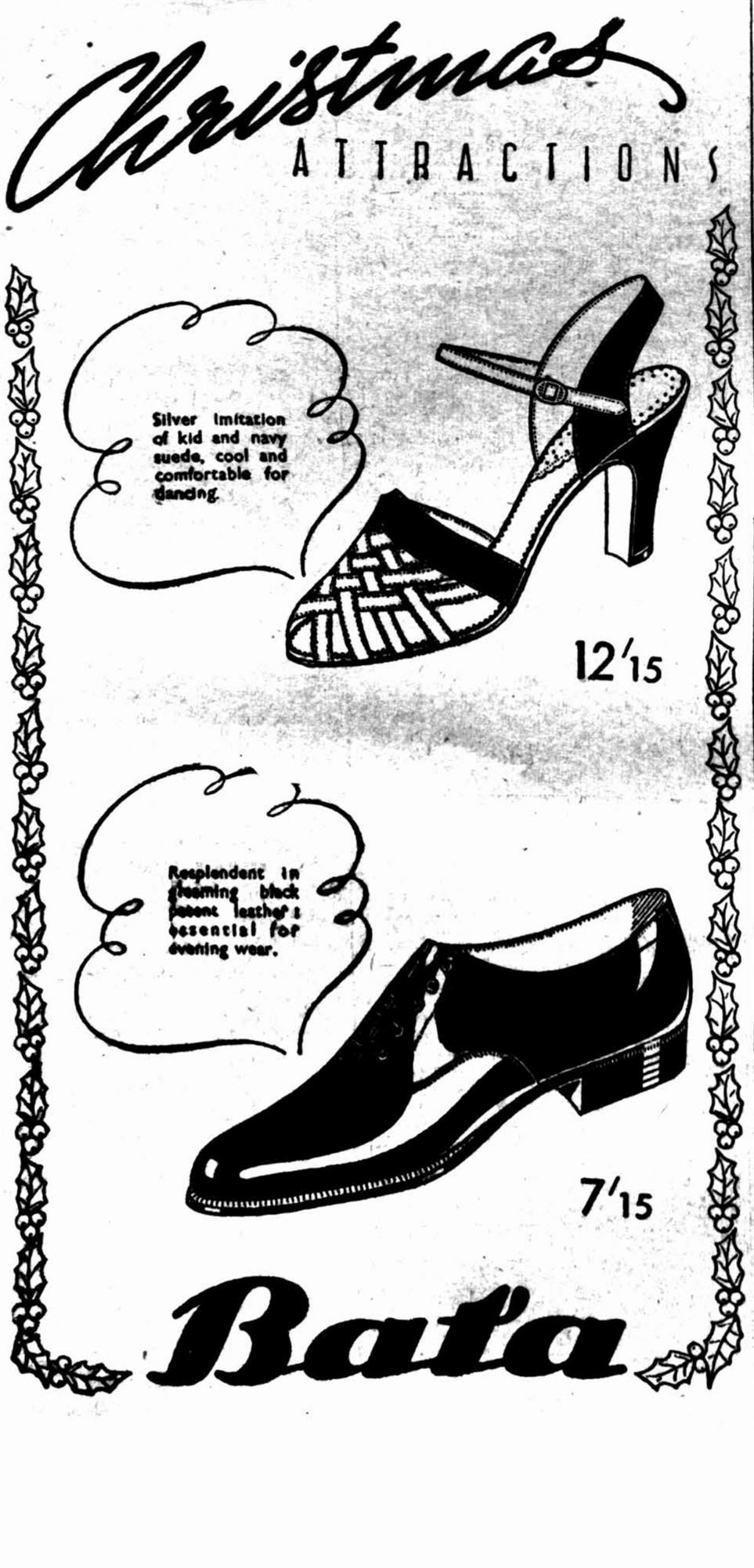


ARMED POLICE PLACED TO CARRY OUT BAN

Hindu Mahasabha Session To Disregard Govt. Prohibition

PATNA, Dec. 19.

As a precautionary measure Government have reinforced the already posted punitive police and the local armed police at Bhagalpur where the Hindu Mahasabha has decided to hold its annual session disregarding the Government ban.

The Lajpat Park where the session pandal was being erected is stated to have been taken possession of by the Government from the Bhagalpur Municipality.

It is learnt that no arrests save that of Pandit Raghavacharya have yet been made in connection with the Mahasabha's decision to disregard the Government ban.

Kumar Ganganand Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee and President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha is expected to reach Bhagalpur tomorrow where he would meet the members of the newly appointed council of action and discuss with them the situation.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, is expected at Bhagalpur within a day or two.—A. P.

Oriyas Must Shed Panic, Says Misra

CUTTACK, Dec. 19.

"There is nothing more disastrous for a nation than its able-bodied adult population getting frightened at the very news of an attack by an enemy power," observes Pt. Godavaris Misra, Finance Minister of Orissa, in a statement regarding the "panic created in Calcutta after the Japanese advent into the war and the consequent emigration of Oriya labour from thence.

Pandit Misra appeals to his Oriya brethren, who are now residing in Calcutta with their families to stick to their posts while taking the earliest possible opportunity of sending back their wives and children.—A.P.

Bunch Of Young Bandits Arrested In Miraj

(From Our Correspondent)

MIRAJ, December 18

A band of young and educated bandits which used to commit robbery in the broad day-light was arrested by the Miraj police at Kolhapur where it was convicted.

The Kolhapur Durbar has rewarded Mr. Pathak, the City Police Sub-Inspector of Miraj for his valour in arresting the bandits.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wish a merry Christmas to all my Christian sisters and brothers!

Almost all of you will be having Christmas holidays shortly, so I hope you will make the best use of them and have a jolly time.

Some of you would be accompanying us to Sind. Just after two days, precisely on the night of Tuesday, December 23, the Gujarat Mail will carry off the Bombay children's party to Karachi, Larkhana, Mohan-jo-Daro, Sukkur Barrage and Hyderabad. Remember please that you have to be at the Bombay Central Station on that day in Balkan-ji-Bari uniform and with your luggage exactly at 8 p.m.

And your elderly sisters and brothers will meet in a Conference at Karachi to think over the work that the Association has been doing and to devise means of further bettering it. Many friends from almost all parts of India have informed us about their coming to attend the Conference, so we would have benefit of their views. Most of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers, of course, are going. And our Vice-President of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhai will preside over the Conference.

It does not matter if because of certain reasons some of you have not been able to join the trip. You will be with your brethren in spirit. We shall let you know everything in detail through this "Corner" and "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." If you like you may write to us at Karachi: The address for communications there is Dada—"Gulistan", Karachi. Of course, it may not be possible for me to attend to your letters immediately, but surely, after our return from Sind, you will soon receive the replies.

Our friends in Sind have taken lots of trouble to make suitable arrangements to receive and to entertain their guests. I have for the present received only Karachi programme, which is given below. I am certain the other places also have arranged as good programme, and all of us are going to have a happy time together.

Karachi Programme

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25.

3-35 p.m. Reception —elec at the station.
4-30 p.m. Tea.
6- 0 p.m. Annual Meeting of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Bodies. (Bombay Children and Workers are allowed to leave the Camp to meet their relatives and friends from 5 to 6 p.m.)
8- 0 p.m. Dinner.
9- 0 p.m. Camp Fire.
10- 0 p.m. Lights Out.

Children at the Creek ready to return to Marve by boat.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26

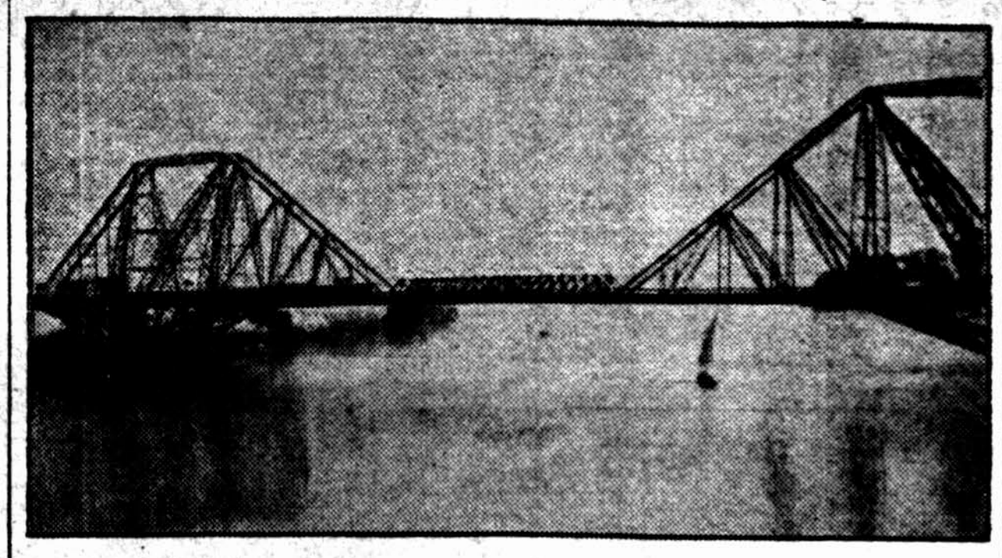
6- 0 a.m. Rising Bell.
7- 0 a.m. Prayers.
7-30 a.m. Tea.
8-30 a.m. Breakfast.
10- 0 a.m. Conference (1st Sessions).
1-30 p.m. Lunch.
2-30 p.m. Conference (2nd Sessions).
4- 0 p.m. Group Photo.
4-30 p.m. Tea.
5 to 7 p.m. Round the City, Gandhi Gardens, Frere Hall etc.
8- 0 p.m. Dinner.
9- 0 p.m. Fish Pond.
10- 0 p.m. Lights Out.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27.

6- 0 a.m. Rising Bell.
7- 0 a.m. Prayers.
7-30 a.m. Tea.
8-30 a.m. Breakfast.
9- 0 a.m. Excursion to Drigh Road, Air Port, Malir. etc.
1-30 p.m. Lunch.
2-30 p.m. Rest.
3-30 p.m. Excursion to Keamari Harbour, Manora and Baba Islands.
4-30 p.m. Tea at Manora.
8- 0 p.m. Dinner.
9- 0 p.m. Workers' Chat.
10- 0 p.m. Lights Out.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28.

6- 0 a.m. Rising Bell.
7- 0 a.m. Prayers.
7-30 a.m. Tea.
8-30 a.m. Breakfast.
9- 0 a.m. Children's games.
10- 0 a.m. Hoisting of the National Flag.
10-30 a.m. Children's gathering.
1- 0 p.m. Lunch.
2- 0 p.m. Conference (3rd Sessions).
5- 0 p.m. Tea.
5-30 p.m. Variety Entertainment.
8- 0 p.m. Dinner.
10- 0 p.m. Lights Out.



SUKKUR BARRAGE which the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Children's party will visit during their trip to Sind in the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Boys and girls of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari going to Manori.

On Monday, December 29, morning the party will leave for Larkhana. On Tuesday, December 30, Mohan-jo-Daro will be visited. On Wednesday, December 31, we shall be at Sukkur where Barrage, etc., has to be seen. On Friday, January 2, we shall be at Hyderabad, which place we shall leave on Saturday, January 3, and be back here in Bombay on the morning of Monday, January 5. The parents and guardians have been requested to come and receive their children or wards on that day at the Bombay Central Station at 7-55 a.m.

* * *

Prize Winners

In the last month's competition, prizes of Re. one each have been awarded to Sisters Sarayu Majmudar (Bombay) and Padma Savant (Poona) and Brothers Bhogilal Desai (Ahmedabad) and Dawood Rawoot (Hyderabad, Deccan).

Consolation prizes (copies of the December issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper") have been despatched to the following:

Sisters Puluciana Maria Nunes (Bombay), Kusum Gupta (Walkeshwar Road), Roshan N. Bathana (Byculla), Sita U. Jepop (Matunga), Roshan J. Davar (Andheri), Lila Gaitonde (Mulund), Indumati S. Pawar (Baroda), R. Vijayalakshmi Amma (Aurangabad), Sumithra (Trimulgherry) and K. Sukanya Bai (Dharapuram).

Brothers Vasanth S. Mangalore (Dadar), Bikeramajit (Mahim), Ganesh R. Kulkarni (Santa Cruz), Raghu P. Medhekar (Andheri), Laxman Rajaram Ajgaonkar (Chinchpokli), Pesi Dorabji Pocha (Poona), M. B. Ramdurgkar (Bagalkot), Hardwari Lal Koppar (Agra), Shrirang Parshuram Netke (Akola) and P. K. Paul (Quilon Travancore).

Names of the prize winners in this month's Colouring Competition will be given in the next week's "Corner". And a week after that, being the first Sunday of the new month a fresh competition will be given, in which I hope many will take part.

* * *

Fly's Eye View!

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald.

"How things change, my dear," she said, "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

NO WONDER

SHE IS BEWILDERED!

By REGINE

DEAR REGINE!

It's one of those strange romances. I knew him when I was sixteen, too young to really care for anyone. Then he went away; and when I was nineteen I met the man I am married to. Now my old sweetheart has come to town and I find I am more attracted to him than to any man I have ever met, including my husband.

My old friend is not married, but knowing I am married, seems to have made a change in his attitude. I feel he is taking my regard for him rather lightly. He makes love to me, but on an entirely different plane than he did when I was sweet sixteen. Although I like him terribly, this embarrasses and bewilders me. Can you tell me why he is taking this attitude? He used to be almost reverential in the old days.

CLEO.

* * *

Dear Cleo:

Ever since the serpent leered at Adam's wife in a casual fashion, men have regarded flirtatious wives as their dish... to be served lightly some afternoon between four and five and promptly forgotten at six.

Men are really very conservative creatures, the dears, and stick together tigher than a Scotchman visiting a bar with a generous friend. They actually believe that the words in the marriage service are put there for a purpose, particularly the word "honour." Curiously enough while men are more adventurous than women in impersonal matters, women are more adventurous in the arena of romance.

The average man puts himself in the other fellow's place. To him it doesn't seem quite cricket for a woman to accept lovely frocks, jewels and the steady support of her husband and play around in her spare time.

Sorry Job

Even the man who finds a married woman desirable and amusing is usually so torn by conscience that he makes a sorry job of his loving. I have had countless married women tell me how their opposites in the duels of sophisticated love prove to be awkward...men who seem so worldly on every other count.

Then too, your ex-boy friend probably is suffering from the fear of being discovered or that you will break up your home because of him. This is another factor in many men's decisions to leave married women alone. Unless they are madly in love, they merely want to amuse themselves for a few hours...and who is safer than a married woman who has nothing but her time to lose?

But a married woman, who is unhappy or is foolish enough to contemplate a divorce is quite another matter. She may become a problem. Try not to be alone with your ex-friend; see him only when you can't avoid it. This is subtle way of making clear to him your intention to forget the past and bury yourself in your present.

It will take a bit of doing to school yourself, but it is best all around. You made your choice and if your husband is at all desirable, you should stick whatever comes.

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YOU & YOUR BABY

IV WHEN BABY IS SICK

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor, "Journal of The American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine.

Most of what I have written about babies in this current series has to do with the healthy, normal child. Most mothers ask advice, however, concerning what to do when the baby is sick.

With illness in babies, as with adults, the first and most important step is to make certain of the nature of the ailment. This we call diagnosis. All modern medicine depends on scientific diagnosis, and in order to have a scientific diagnosis, it is necessary that a doctor be consulted.

Don't Take It Lightly

A baby's illness should not be taken lightly. Most of the common infectious diseases begin in just about the same way. Usually an illness starts with listlessness, drowsiness and a flushed appearance. The child may cough, sneeze or breathe with difficulty. The healthy child is alert, smiling and playful.

However, one should never trust merely to the appearance of the child as a sign of its physical condition. Many a mother has taken a flush or a fever as a sign of radiant health. Remember that a child cannot complain about its symptoms. However, a sick child is likely to cry and it is likely to be unwilling to go through its usual routine.

Specialists in diseases of children cannot use all of the tests that are used by those who deal with adults. However, they have the advantage of the advice that can be given by a competent mother or an intelligent nurse. The wise doctor always is willing to listen to the description of the case given by these elders, who will no doubt be the first to note the child's condition.

The Signs

Among the signs of illness are swelling of the face, closing of the eyes, and a fretful or moaning cry. The moment a baby shows any of these symptoms it should be put to bed. If it is an infant, the food should be cut down one-half its usual strength. In the case of an older child, fluid food should be given.

If the family has a thermometer and some one who understands how to use it, it may be inserted into the proper opening and the temperature recorded after a suitable interval. Whenever a child has fever it is well to call the doctor immediately.

At this time particularly the mother may practice two important preventive measures: 1. Exclude all other children from the room; 2. Never give a cathartic or laxative until the child has had a suitable examination.

(Copyright).

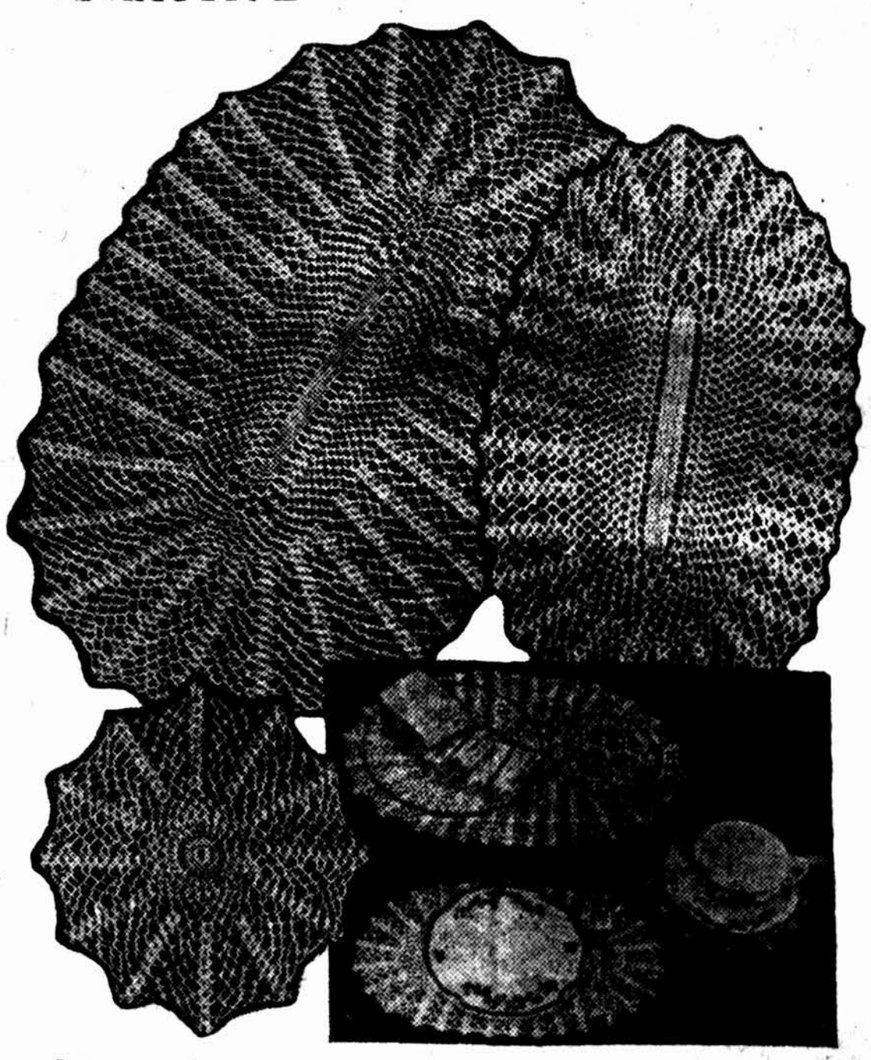
Next Week: Baby's Fears.

"THAT pretty girl seems to be having a good time!"

"H'm, yes—her fiance, a young medical officer in India, is coming home to marry her next month."

"Well, she certainly seems to have solved the problem of what to do till the doctor comes!"

ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL DOILIES



THREE doilies each shaped slightly different, are as necessary as they are decorative. The stitches are interesting but simple and even a beginner will not have any trouble crocheting them. You will find their uses extensive as each measures 10 by 15 inches, 7 by 11 inches, and 6 3/4 inches in diameter, respectively. (Copyright).

EVE AT THE RACES

Darby And Joan Of Socialism

(Continued from Page 3)

tion with which we could work. Our job was to get Socialism into some sort of working shape; and we knew that this brainwork must be done by groups of Socialists whose minds operated at the same speed on a foundation of the same culture and habits. We were not snobs; but neither were we mere reactionists against snobbery to such an extent as to believe that we could work in double harness with the working men of the Federation and the League, who deeply and wisely mistrusted us as "bourgeois", and who would inevitably waste our time in trying to clear up hopeless misunderstandings.

Morris was soon completely beaten by his proletarian comrades: he had to drop the League, which immediately perished. The agony of the Social-Democratic Federation was longer drawn out: but it contributed nothing to the theory or practice of Socialism, and hardly even pretended to survive the death of Hyndman.

One day I came upon a tract entitled Why Are The Many Poor? issued by a body of whom I had never heard, entitled The Fabian Society. The name struck me as an inspiration. I looked the Society up, and found a little group of educated middle class persons who, having come together to study philosophy, had finally resolved to take to active politics as Socialists. It was just what we needed. When I had sized it up, Webb joined, and with him Sydney Oliver, his fellow resident clerk at the Colonial Office. Webb swept everything before him; and the history of the Fabian Society began as the public knows it today. Barricades manned by Anarchists, and Utopian colonies, vanished from the Socialist programme: and Socialism became constitutional, respectable, and practical. This was the work of Webb far more than of any other single person.'

Enters Beatrice

He was still a single person in another sense when the Fabian job was done. He was young enough to be unmarried when a young lady as rarely qualified as himself decided that he was old enough to be married. She had arrived at Socialism not by way of Karl Marx or John Stuart Mill, but by her own reasoning and observation. She was not a British Museum theoriser and bookworm; she was a born first-hand investigator. She had left the West End, where she was a society lady of the political plutocracy, for the East End, where she disguised herself to work in sweaters' dens and investigate the condition of the submerged tenth just discovered by Charles Booth and the Salvation Army.

The sweaters found her an indifferent needlewoman, but chose her as an ideal bride for Ikey Mo: a generic name for their rising sons. They were so pressing that she had to bring her investigation to a hasty end, and seek the comparatively aristocratic society of the trade union secretaries, with whom she hobnobbed as comfortably as if she had been born in their houses. She had written descriptions of the dens for Booth's first famous Enquiry, and a history of Co-operation which helped powerfully to shift its vogue from producer's co-operation to consumers' co-operation. Before her lay the whole world of proletarian organization to investigate.

It was too big a job for one worker. She resolved to take a partner. She took a glance at the Fabian Society, now two thousand strong, and at once dismissed nineteen hundred and ninety-six of them as negligible sheep; but it was evident that they were not sheep without a shepherd. There were in fact some half dozen shepherds. She investigated them personally one after the other, and with unerring judgment selected Sidney Webb, and gathered him without the least difficulty, as he had left himself defenceless by falling in love with her head over ears

Famous Partnership

And so the famous partnership began. He took to her investigation business like a duck to water. They started with a history of trade unionism so complete and intimate in its information that it reduced all previous books on the subject to waste paper, and made organized labour in England class conscious for the first time.

It travelled beyond England and was translated by Lenin

Then came the volume on Industrial Democracy which took trade unionism out of its groove and made it politically conscious of its destiny. There followed a monumental history of Local Government which ran into many volumes, and involved such a programme of investigations on the spot all over the country, and reading through local archives, as had never before been attempted.

Under such handling not only Socialism but political sociology in general became scientific, leaving Marx and Lassalle almost as far behind in that respect as they had left Robert Owen. The labour of it was prodigious; but it was necessary. And it left the Webbs no time for argybargy as between Marx's Hegelian metaphysics and Max Eastman's Cartesian materialism. The question whether Socialism is a soulless Conditioned Reflex 'a la' Pavlov or the latest phase of The Light of the World announced by St. John, did not delay them: they kept to the facts and the methods suggested by the facts.

Finally came the work in which those who believe in Divine Providence may like to see its finger. The depth and genuineness of our Socialism found its crucial test in the Russian revolution which changed crude Tsarism into Red Communism. After the treaty of Brest Litovsk Hyndman, our arch Marxist, denounced it more fiercely than Winston Churchill. The history of Communist Russia for the past twenty years in the British and American Press is a record in recklessly prejudiced mendacity.

The Webbs waited until the wreckage and ruin of the change was ended, its mistakes remedied, and the Communist State fairly launched. Then they went and investigated it. In their last two volumes they give us the first really scientific analysis of the Soviet State, and of its developments of our political and social experiments and institutions, including trade unionism and co-operation, which we thought they had abolished. No Russian could have done this all-important job for us. The Webbs knew England, and knew what they were talking about. No one else did.

Wonderful Work

They unhesitatingly gave the Soviet system their support, and announced it definitely as a New Civilization.

It has been a wonderful life's work. Its mere incidential by-blows included Webb's chairmanship of the London County Council's Technical Education Committee, which abolished the old Schoolboard, the creation of the London School of Economics, the Minority Report which dealt a death blow to the iniquitous Poor Law, and such comparative trifles as the conversion of bigoted Conservative constituencies into safe Labour seats, and a few years spent by Webb in the two Houses of parliament. They were the only years he ever wasted. He was actually compelled by the Labour Government to accept a peerage; but nothing could induce Beatrice to change the name she had made renowned throughout Europe for the title of Lady Passfield, who might be any nobody.

For the private life of the Webbs, look at the pictures. I know all about it, and can assure you that it is utterly void of those scandalous adventures which make private lives readable. Mr. Webb and Miss Potter are now Darby and Joan: that is all.

(COURTESY, ARTICLE AND PHOTOS: "PICTURE POST.")

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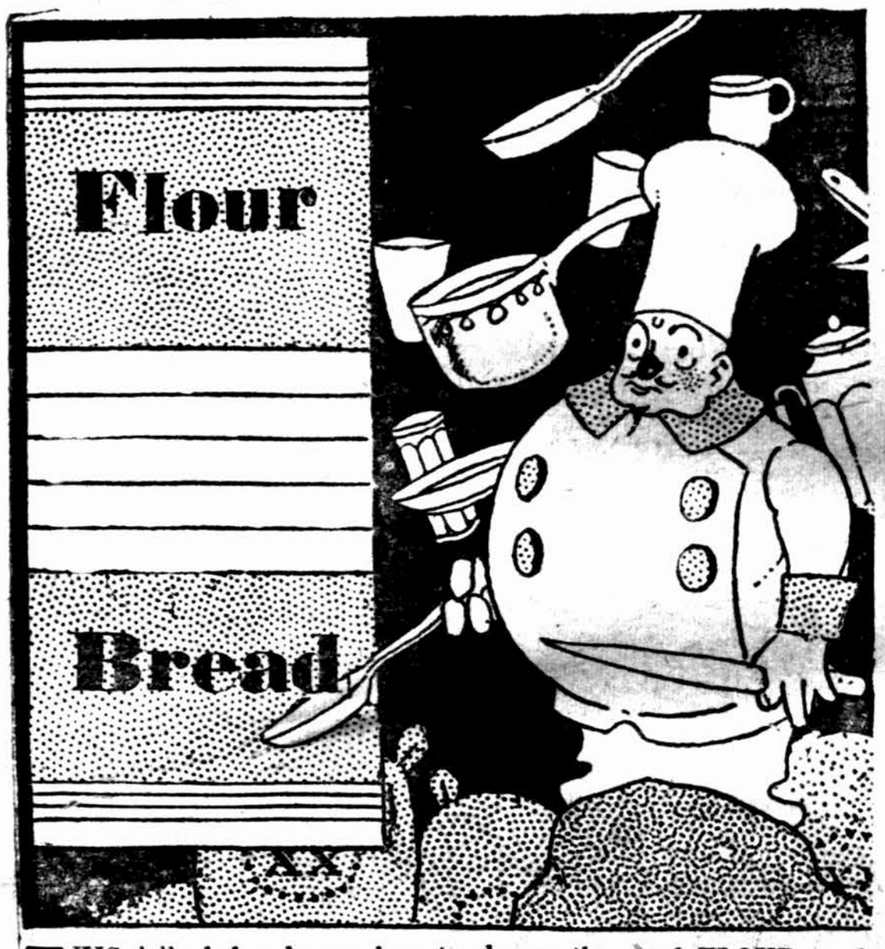
puzzles and pastimes

Crypt That Answers Itself

BY substituting the correct letters for the ones in this cryptogram, you will spell out a question that needs no answer. A good clue is the apostrophe which usually precedes a certain letter. Fill in that letter and continue from there.

BCU BW CQIJFU'G ONGIUFZUG------ZG
ZI IYU TBX IYQI LQXG IYU IQZV BF
IYU IQZV IYQI LQXG IYU TBX?

"Bake" It With Words



THIS jolly baker knows how to change the word **FLOUR** to the word **BREAD** in six steps by writing in each of the blank spaces a word in which only one letter is changed from the word above. Are you as clever as the baker?

A Word About Puzzles

By DAVID SHULMAN

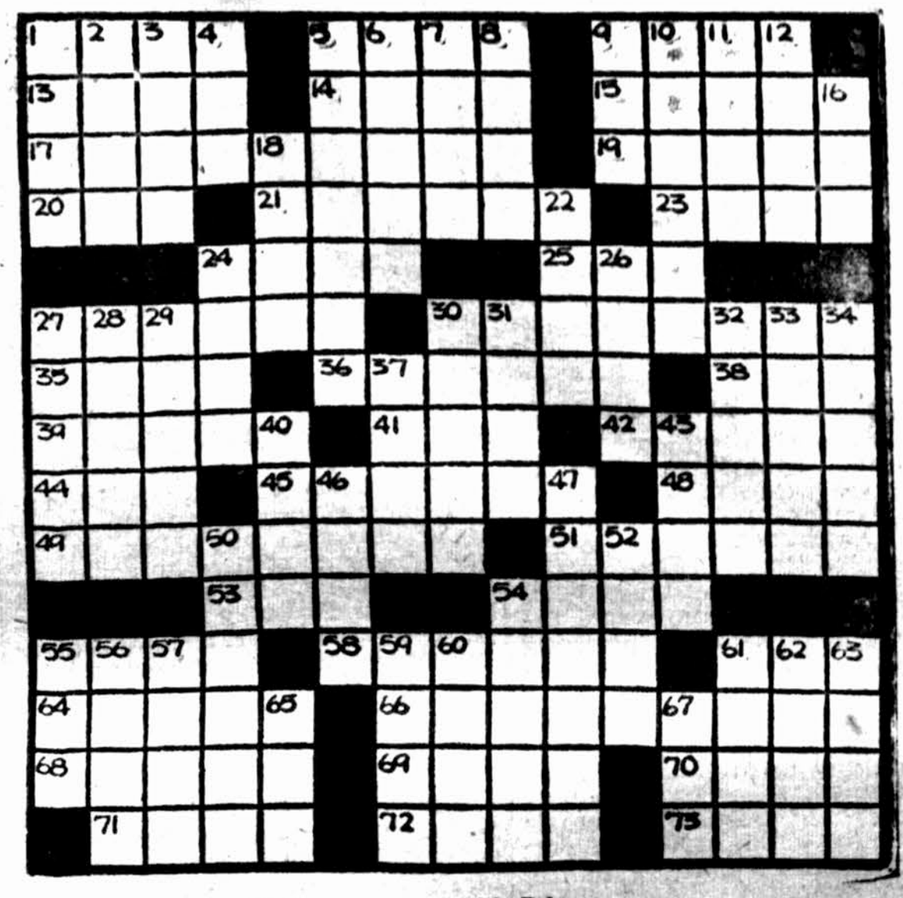
I HAVE been asked by many puzzle fans about wordlists.

A wordlist is extremely important. Suppose that while you were solving a crossword puzzle, you could not remember the name of the Egyptian god of healing. Tracing the name in the huge unabridged dictionary may take too much time and prove futile, especially if you do not have the first letter worked out. Instead of tearing up the puzzle in desperation, you can find what you want immediately in the wordlist that shows words either by their number of letters and certain key letters, besides the first letter, or by their definitions arrranged in alphabetical order. Some lists are even divided into separate groups such as names of gods, animals, plants and so on.

Some solvers have compiled their own lists or else have supplemented the published ones with additional words. My own working list is one which I have used for other purposes than crosswords, but it helps on crosswords, too. I have adopted an arrangement that represents an improvement on all other lists. Moreover, and this may seem unbelievable, the list consists of only sixty to seventy typed pages after years of research and running through several dictionaries. There were no intentional omission of words, but the arrangement of the material has made the list compact and easy to handle.

In a wordlist, the number of words is not as important as the ease with which a word can be found in the list if it has to be looked up for a puzzle. Somebody may disagree with this statement, but experience has taught me that a puzzle should be solved as quickly as possible as time is a compelling factor.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30)



HORIZONTAL

1—Who organized the idea of an All-American football team?
5—Masculine
9—Sleeveless outer garments
13—Melody
14—Hebrew month
15—Carousal
17—What river joins the Mississippi at Minneapolis?
19—Solitary
20—Deer
21—Emphasize
23—Preposition
24—Dagger
25—What famous general became president of Washington College?
27—Beetle
30—Who was the female star of "Strange Cargo"?
35—Storm
36—Who asked for the head of John the Baptist?
38—Italian household deity
39—Egg-shaped
41—Strike lightly
42—Steeple
44—Posed for a portrait
45—Spheres of action
48—Birds
49—Those who elect the president
51—Supplies with food
53—Beast of burden
54—Without color
55—Solar disk
58—In what state of Mexico is the Yaqui River?
61—Boy
64—Ethical
66—Myriapod
68—Apart
69—On the sheltered side
70—Wicked
71—Mark remaining from a wound
72—Respite
73—Religious ceremony

VERTICAL

1—Arrived
2—Exterior seed covering
3—Animal related to the weasel
4—Cooking utensil
5—Who wrote the "Spoon River Anthology"?
6—Worship
7—Tardy
8—Periods
9—Constellation
10—Faith
11—On what river is the birthplace of Shakespeare?
12—Dispatched
16—Masculine name
18—Anglo-Saxon servant
22—Shut noisily
24—Let it stand
26—Female sheep
27—Uneven, as if eaten away
28—Who was premier of France at the time of the Hoover Moratorium?
29—Size of type
30—Tribes
31—List
32—Tree
33—More unusual
34—Robe
37—Imitator
40—Consumes
43—Top of the head
46—Who suggested the 5-pointed star in the American flag?
47—Color
50—What is the largest dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations?
52—Wings
54—Natives of Poland
55—Wine chalice
56—Hurl
57—Masculine name
59—Persian poet
60—What is the longest river in the world?
61—Son of Jacob
62—Mine entrance
63—Mark for omission
65—Gaelic sea deity
67—Each

HOW MANY BOOKS?

SINCE THE SCALES NOW BALANCE
AND BALANCE WHEN ARRANGED THIS WAY
THEN HOW MANY BOOKS WILL BE REQUIRED TO BALANCE WITH THE LAMP?

Math In The Lunchroom

STROLLING into his favorite lunchroom at breakfast time the mathematical expert confided to his friend, the manager, that his funds were somewhat low. He had less than a quarter in his pocket, he explained, but if friend manager would be a good sport and double the amount he had in his pocket he would be glad to sit down and eat and pay for a 25-cent breakfast.

The manager good naturedly agreed. The mathematical expert paid 25 cents for his breakfast and was back again at noon to repeat the proposition.

"But how much more money have you now than when you left the restaurant after breakfast?" inquired the manager cautiously.

"Not a cent more," was the truthful reply. "The amount in my pocket is exactly the same as it was when I left here."

So the performance was repeated. The mathematical expert ate and paid for a 25-cent lunch and returned at 6 p. m. to have the process repeated once more. And after paying 25 cents for his dinner he walked out with just one cent left in his pocket.

How much money had he started out with that morning?

BRICK PROBLEM

IF it takes 20 truck-loads of bricks to build a wall around a square-shaped public park measuring one acre, what will be the size of a square plot surrounded by a similar wall built from 40 truck-loads of bricks.

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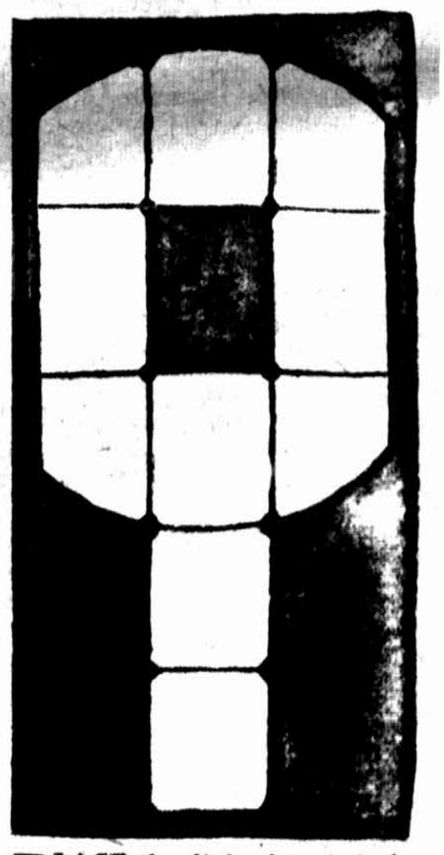


PLACE the digits 1 to 9, inclusive, and a duplicate of one of these digits in the 10 spaces in the diagram above so that the numbers in each row of three spaces total alike. It looks tough, but you've solved more difficult puzzles than this.

Spend A Day With Sister Mary

(Continued from Page 6)

long, sponging, dressing or putting patients at ease.

Stiff Training

All nurses are expected to possess a working knowledge of medicine, surgery and midwifery. Practical lessons and demonstrations are given to probationers in bandaging, injections and parturition while treating ward patients.

The nurses' course consists of four examinations, all of which are pretty stiff and need a lot of mugging. The examinations consist of written, oral and practical tests.

All the examinations are conducted by the B. P. N. A. Board. The Board appoints the examiners who are drawn from some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. The examination fee is Rs. 12. The subjects are Physiology, Hygiene, Anatomy and First Aid. A different paper is set on each subject. The venue of the examinations is the University hall. Compulsory practice of six months in a hospital is required of nurses who pass out from private establishments.

When promoted to a Sister's rank a nurse gets Rs. 100 and over and the grade of a matron is fixed at Rs. 200 rising upto 350 per month.

Of course, both cadres are entitled to several special allowances. A nurse has better prospects outside and an experienced one can earn as much as Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a day on private practice and almost twice that as a night attendant.

A special duty nurse who has to look after one patient only gets an extra rupee a day in a hospital, while the patient pays Rs. 10.

Nurses are responsible for general supervision but the moment a case becomes difficult, a doctor has to be sent for. Doctors, are as a rule very kind to nurses, but if a nurse is found to be extra chummy with a doctor her "offs" are cut off. A doctor can complain against a nurse, but she can also go out with a doctor while off duty.

Kiss Me Goodbye!

Motherly, sisterly and full of solicitude our local Florence Nightingales are in every respect equals of professional nurses in other parts of the world. They evoke the highest sense of admiration and gratitude from the patients that come under their care. Many a bachelor or widower patients has by the time he came out of the hospital fallen in love with a nurse, being completely overpowered by her kindness, and eventually ended up in marriage. A nurse, it is generally opined, is capable due to her special training, of taking better care of a sick person than his own people at home. That is the chief reason why she is always so endearing and wins one's heart whether she be beautiful or otherwise.

Once in a month at least Sister Mary likes to go out picnicking. Those nurses who have the same day for their "off" join in a party and invite their boy friends. Picnics are usually arranged near the suburban lakes, perhaps because these spots produce an ideal atmosphere for romancing. Here also with the aid of a portable gramophone the nurses do a little bit of dancing.

This is about all the fun that they have in their spare hours which helps them to blow off the cobwebs.

"Could you tell me the most interesting incident in your life?" I made bold to ask Sister Mary, pursuing my enquiries further. "Oh yes, certainly", was the prompt reply."

"It was in 1939" she said, "Mr. H. B. a well-known European business magnate, was a patient in my ward ailing with a very severe attack of Typhoid. His was such a serious case that the doctors had given up all hopes. One day during the crisis he was very delirious and fast sinking. I was on duty then. He regained consciousness for a few minutes. He opened his eyes and saw me at the bedside applying an ice-bag to his hot head.

He was overpowered by his emotions then and tears gushed down his eyes. "Nurse, please hold my hand for awhile", he said to me and when I caught hold of his burning fingers, he softly pressed mine ad whispered in faint lisping tones, "I am dying, Nurse, and there is nobody of mine to whom I could say a last word of love or kiss goodbye. Nurse, may I kiss you farewell for in you I am reminded of my sister who looked after me after my mother's death?"

He looked so pitiable at that moment that I could not help bending my face a little. He just touched my forehead with his livid lips and breathed his last.'

"That is something I can never forget." added the Sister.

Nursing In Bombay

Modern nursing in Bombay dates back to the last century. One of the oldest Government hospitals in Bombay, the J. J. Hospital, was established in 1843. At that time nursing was carried on by Medical students assisted by menials. As this was an unsatisfactory state of affairs in the eighties, the Sisters of All Saints' Community undertook the task of nursing in a few wards.

The first step towards the proper training of nurses was taken in 1889 when a regular fund was started for the training and maintenance of nurses at the J. J. Hospital. This fund was given the nomenclature of the "Lady Reay Fund for Nurses". In 1890 arrangements were made whereby Municipal and Local Boards could send pupil nurses to the hospital on condition that a sum of Rs. 240 per annum be paid to the above fund for each pupil.

The training of Indian women as nurses was first started by these Sisters of All Saints and three English Nurses. The first Indian lady to avail herself of the training was Bai Kashibai Ganpat, who was sent by the Thana Municipality in 1891. At that time the course of training was for two years in medical and surgical nursing and in midwifery. At the end of the course the candidate had to appear for an examination held by the hospital authorities after passing which a diploma qualifying the holder to practise as a Sick-Nurse and Midwife, was granted. Training under this scheme continued till 1911. Before it was done away with, the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association was established which grew to be the nucleus of nursing training in the country.

Prejudice In India

In the earlier stages there was strong prejudice against Indian women taking to the nursing profession. That prejudice, which still exists to a certain extent, is gradually dying out now.

The next hospital to undertake the training of nurses was the Cama Hospital and the Sassoon Hospital at Poona followed suit. In course of time the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the K.E.M. Hospital also started their own nursing association..

In December 1909, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association was formed with Surgeon-General Henry Wickham Stevenson as the Chief. After the establishment of this body nursing has come into its own in Bombay, and the training which it prescribes is comparable to that given in any other part of the world. That speaks for the progress made during all these years.

It is very strange that in most of the bigger hospitals in the city one finds a majority of European and Anglo-Indian nurses, which clearly indicates that Indianisation is not going on at the proper pace. Nursing has a vast scope for educated Indian girls and there is no doubt that Indian women have as good an aptitude for this profession as European and Anglo-Indian women.

"MUM, if Joey ate some tadpoles, would they kill him?"
"Why, of course."
"Well, they didn't."

KARNATAK'S PREHISTORIC FINDS

(Continued from Page 8)

culture is mainly spread, we may designate that as the Karnatak culture.

The Museum

All these finds excepting the immovable ones have been placed together with many other finds and manuscripts in a small hall in the Director's office. Looking to the possibilities of extension and expansion, this may be called a small beginning of a very valuable museum. The large collection of idols etc., is of outstanding research value to the study of both Hindu and Jain religions and cultures. The variety of manuscripts collected so far is an achievement in itself. The manuscripts number about 600 and are bound to prove a treasure-house of information to Karnatak scholars.

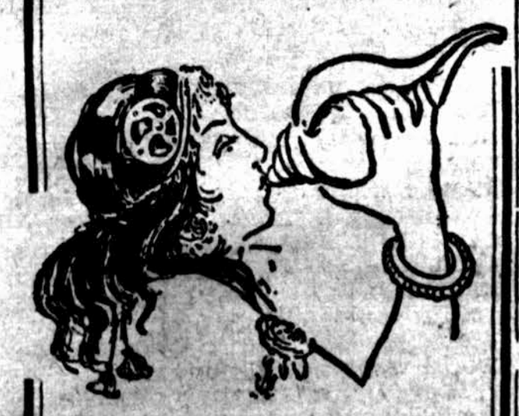
The Kannada Research Department has published a volume containing the texts and critical study of the Karnatak inscriptions surveyed during the year together with an exhaustive historical introduction. Such publications are sure to supply material for re-writing an authentic history of ancient and medieval Karnatak. The Annual Report of the Department for the year 1939-40 gives a thought-provoking survey of the work done by the department within a period of only two years.

The Archaeological and epigraphic material collected, the Jain and Hindu bronzes secured and placed in the museum, the Karnatak manuscripts collected and studied critically, all this work goes to the credit of the Director and his colleagues. It also indicates the stupendous possibilities of the expansion of such work only if the public of Karnatak co-operate with the Research Department.

Valuable Work

Mr. Panchamukhi has proved and demonstrated that, Karnatak contains ample material for the student of History epigraphy and archaeology. The educated Kannadigas should learn to look around them with a student's eye. We know of instances where valuable copper-plate inscriptions have been exchanged for a brass-bucket and big slabs with precious inscriptions have been used for washing clothes!

We can prevent such mishaps and calamities to historical material if we are vigilant about such things. The Bombay Government which has created this Kannada Research Department, must have realised by now that the work turned out by the department has been carried on with zeal and enthusiasm as well as with insight and scholarship. As noted above, the work is capable of all-sided growth and expansion only if the Government encourages and helps it to do so.



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ART IS GREATER THAN ARTISTES

(Continued from page 2)

dance recitals at Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe were received with great enthusiasm. So compelling was his success that Ram Gopal was urged by Alexander Janta, the great Polish poet, writer and traveller, to go to America. On his way to America, he was invited by the Honolulu Academy of Arts to give a presentation of Hindu classical dances, followed by several public performances. In Hollywood, he was met by the famous film director, Cecil B. de Mille, who togeher with Max Reinhardt, the renowned Viennese theatrical producer, presanted him to the American Public in his maiden debut. His successful solo recital on Broadway in New York was an achievement.

Poland came next with seven solo recitals at the Opera House in Warsaw, the capital of great dancers, followed by a successful tour of Krakow, Lwow, Posnan, Katowitse, Bydgosh, and then Paris, where he met with spectacular success. Presented first to the elite audience, composed of scholars and authorities on Oriental Art, at the Musee Guimet, centre of Oriental Art Treasures in Paris, Ram Gopal again danced at the Theatre de la Gaite Lyrique and at the Archives Internationales de la Dance, drawing praise from the Parisian public and the press alike. Of the Musee Guimet debut, the "Vogue" of London wrote: "Ram Gopal serpented his way to fame in one night."

Shantiniketan Scholar

Ram Gopal later returned to India where he formed a company, with dancers like Maya Rani, Ratna Mohini and Sohan Lal. Their debut in London was acclaimed with a chorus of praise from every quarter. Among those who witnessed the performance was Lady Linlithgow, who was all praise for Ram Gopal.

Ram Gopal has now started a Dance Centre at Bangalore. A new acquisition to this school is Mrinalini, a charming danseuse of international fame. Endowed with innate rhythm and exquisite grace, Mrinalini comes from one of the aristocratic families of Malabar. Intending to give her the very best cultural background and education, her mother sent her at the early age of twelve to Switzerland, where she studied at the Ecole St. George at Clarens. Returning to India, she was drawn to the Shantiniketan School of the late Rabindranath Tagore. Here she spent three years, dancing the leading roles in the poet's own plays and ballets. She also toured with Tagore's pupils throughout the largest cities in India. At this school she mastered Manipuri dancing and Kathakali under the best teachers.

In 1939, Mrinalini, on her way to America visited Java and remained there for many months studying those beautiful and graceful Javanese dances under Prince Tedjeokoesoemo, the brother of the Sultan, and the foremost teacher in Java.

In America, she entered the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York, where she gained a diploma for her role as the heroine in "Death Takes a Holiday." Her course completed, she toured the United States, where she often gave private dance recitals. So successful and widely known she was that she was asked by the N.B.C. to televise some of her Manipuri and Kathakali dances. Mutual friends of hers and Ram Gopal's in Honolulu and America had urged them to dance together, as they shared the same ideals and dedicated their life to the artistic renaissance of India. Mrinalini made an intensive study of Bharata Natya for three years under the greatest teachers in Bangalore.

"The West is eager to see more and more of Indian Classical dancing and is always alive to the message of Indian Art", she told the writer, when asked about the attitude of the West towards Indian dancing.

Ram Gopal and Mrinalini created a good impression in Madras. The programme was packed with numbers of unique beauty. "The Glory of Spring", "Essence of the Dusk", and "The Javanese Duet" were among the highlights, including the delightful ballet in three acts called "Dharini." The costumes and choreography were arranged by Ram Gopal himself.

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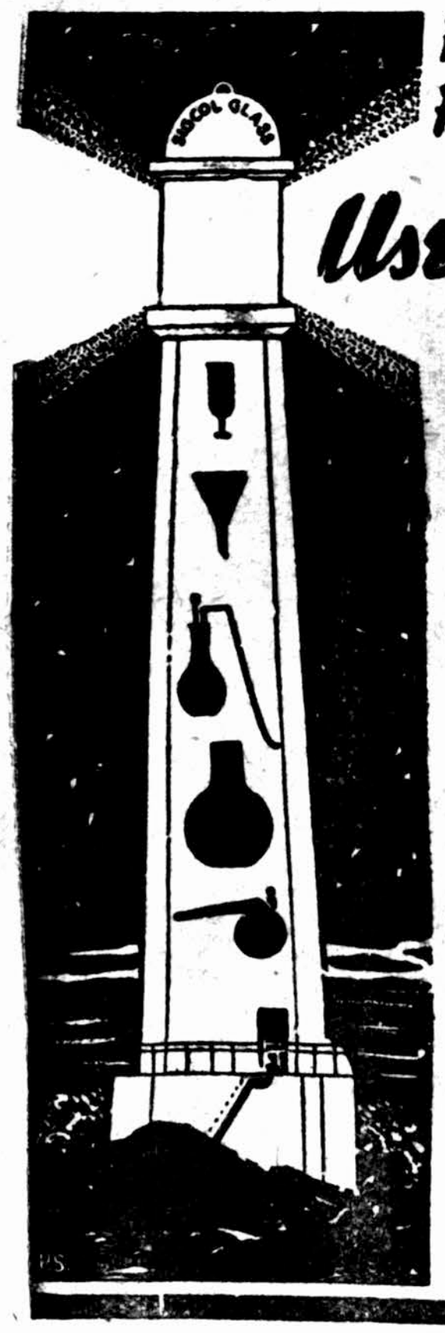

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WORLD'S LISTENING POST

(Continued from page 2)

Nazi agents in Lisbon were trying to buy diamonds for Germany's war industries. Italians shuttled between Portugal and Brazil and Peru, where Mussolini's influence is strongest. British secret-service men watched their comings and goings. A Spanish priest, about to depart on a mission to Latin America, confided to friends that General Franco was packing the largest possible number of Phalangist hotheads into the Spanish Legion to fight against the Soviet army. The more of these got rid of, the easier it would be for the old-style conservatives and landlords and army generals to rule Spain. "There has been hunger", the priest admitted, "but we always have had hunger in Spain." I asked him about Germans in Spain. He replied, "We are the only peaceful vacation land in Europe. German officers tired from the war, come to us as tourists." He did not laugh.

The war has made Lisbon the crossroads and listening-post of a crazy world.

CHINESE POISON

(Continued From Page 8)

ple steps, proceeded to eat them up. What was more, he did not seem to be the least apprehensive if one could judge from the pleasure, as much intellectual as gastronomic, with which he ate.

During that day and the next he allowed the temple to get dirty and ignored the leaves on the garden paths which until then he had been forced to keep as tidy as the temple floor. He tried on such of the priest's vestments as were not locked up, burned incense which was supposedly for sale, and at least once an hour returned to the big box of cakes which was being steadily emptied. Then, shortly after noon on the second day, he took up the beautiful vase, and after carrying it to the door where he could look upon the flashing eyes of the dragon, deliberately smashed it against the stone base of the altar.

Lin Kai Wei, entering the temple in the afternoon, went immediately to the altar, presumably to give thanks for a safe return and undoubtedly to see if his cakes were safe. But as soon as he saw the fragments of the vase lying on the floor, he rushed with a complete abandonment of his habitual dignity into the living quarters. And there on the floor lay Kan, the empty cake box besides him.

'Stupid pig, whose father was a son of pigs,' said Lin, 'what have you done?'

'Forgive me, master,' Kan said. 'I have broken your vase, and now I have taken the poisoned cakes. I hoped to be dead before your return. The poison must be very slow. But I tried my best—I ate them all.

THEY SOLD THE MAGINOT LINE!

(Continued from Page 4)

There was only one serious obstacle: the Saar question. His French friends agreed. They were glad that Franco-German understanding could be bought so cheaply. So, after France had fought strenuously in Geneva for her rights in the Saar, Laval—legal adviser of some of the biggest industrialists—announced two days before the plebiscite on behalf of the French Government that France was not interested in the outcome, thus disowning the anti-Hitler opposition in the Saar which had worked so hard for the "status quo" in the region.

The Saar returned to Germany, Abetz and Ribbentrop had scored the first victory with their new methods. Ribbentrop's reputation with the Fuehrer grew in consequence. The methods of indirect contact with the enemy proved superior to the classical methods of professional diplomacy. Ribbentrop's principle of creating fifth columns in every country was adopted as the corner-stone of Nazi foreign policy. Henceforth German diplomatic representation in France was merely a camouflage.

Otto Abetz was now "persona grata" both in Berlin and Paris. Five years before he was appointed ambassador to Vichy he had become the real ambassador in Paris.

Amazing Scandal

Perhaps Abetz overstepped his functions as ambassador extraordinary when he allowed himself to be mixed up with the espionage activities of the German agents. The French Government's attention was drawn to this state of affairs through the revelation of U. S. A. circles, and it had to act. But the sordid game of "double diplomacy" continued on both sides.

It reached its climax when M. Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, presented a strong note of protest to the German Foreign Office in the name of the French Government after the Nazis had occupied Prague. After he had read the note, Herr von Ribbentrop asked the French Ambassador whether he was sure of being correctly informed about the views of his own Government.

Then he explained to the dumbfounded ambassador that de Brinon had only just given him assurances from M. Bonnet that France would not oppose any Nazi action east of the Rhine. Coulondre offered his resignation at the Quai d'Orsay. The scandal became known in Paris. But no paper dared to write about it and the double game was carried on till the world went up in flames.

Indeed, the Maginot Line was for sale and so was France. These "commis voyageurs diplomatiques" travelled around Europe selling their country bit by bit as Mr. Smith sells soap or stockings.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. b; 2. b; 3. c; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b (Classes in marine biology include a trip under water); 7. b; 8. a; 9. c; 10. a; 11. b; 12. c; 13. c; 14. b; 15. a; 16. c; 17. a; 18. c; 19. b; 20. c.

"Bake" with Words: Flour, floor, flood, blood, brood, broad, bread.

Insect Puzzle: Fly, roach, bee, centipede, mosquito, ant, beetle.

Digit Magic: Starting at the top row and from left to right fill in the digits, 1 5 9, 3 2, 6 5 4, 3, and 7.

Cryptogram: One of Nature's mysteries—Is it the dog that wags the tail or the tail that wags the dog?

Book Problem: Five books.

Lunchroom: 22 cents.

Brick Problem: Four acres.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Yes, sir, the birds be a nuisance this year."

"What you want is a good ugly scarecrow."

"Bless yet 'eart, sir, that'ud be no use. They don't even take any notice of me."

A NEW maid had just arrived from the country and her mistress was giving instructions.

"And don't forget, Florence," she said, "we want a new griller for the kitchen."

As Florence stared vacantly, she added:—

"You know what a griller is, I suppose?"

"Course I do," returned the girl, "It's a big, hairy monkey, and if you want one of those in the kitchen I'm leaving."

* * *

A VERY plain bishop was visiting one of his rectors, who had a small daughter. When the little girl was brought into the room she sat down and stared at him.

"Darling" said her mother, "go and shake hands."

But the child went on staring and then, as if, recollection had come to her, she said suddenly:

"I once gave you a bun at the Zoo."

* * *

AS I understand it," said the heathen, "you propose to civilize me?"

"Exactly so."

"You mean to get me out of habits of idleness and teach me to work?"

"That's the idea."

"And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make my work lighter."

"Yes."

"And next I shall become ambitious and get rich, so I shan't have to work at all?"

"Naturally."

"'Well, what's the use of taking such a round-about way of getting just where I started? I don't have to work now.'

* * *

A CHINESE mandarin of lofty rank attended a dance.

He looked on for some time at the contortions and kicks of the perspiring young men and women; then he turned to his hostess, and said in a tone of mild astonishment: "Can't you get your servants to do this for you?"

"I WISH you fellows would stop calling me Big Bill", said the hefty student.

"Why"?

"Well, it might stick—and I'm going to be a doctor."

* * *

SAID Mr. Hobson: "A baby's troublesome, that's true; but remember the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Replied his wife: "Well, then, suppose you assume world dominion for the evening while I go to the cinema."

THE guide had been answering the fussy woman's questions for half an hour, and his patience was exhausted.

"How were these caves formed?" she asked.

"I wasn't alive then, madam", he replied, "but the story goes that a Scotsman dropped a sixpence down a rabbit hole."

* * * *

"SO Dora has gone back to live with her husband"

"Yes; she couldn't bear to hear of him having such a good time."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

"I CANNOT understand why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise," said the young man. "You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement, because I wasn't good enough for her".

"Young man," replied the girl's father, "that was sentiment; this is business".

* * *

TWO children were about to present their grandmother with a new Bible, when the little boy suggested they ought to write "something nice" inside the cover.

"I know what we'll put," exclaimed his elder sister. "I've seen it in lots of Daddy's books."

So they agreed and wrote, much to Granny's surprise, "With the Author's compliments".

IN a railway carriage a countrywomen remarked: "Will you tell me, miss, which is the return ticket?"

Her fellow traveller handed her the return ticket, and she threw it out of the window.

"Why did you do that? asked the second woman.

"I'm not going back".

"Then why did you take a return?"

"They told me it was cheaper".

* * *

A DOCTOR was attending a pretty film star who had been ill for some time.

"You've got acute appendicitis", he announced.

The girl sat up indignantly.

"I say, cut of the freshness," she said. "I want to be examined, not admired."

IN Pittsburgh a coloured person ran a boxing club, for the entertainment of members of his own race. The enterprise was shaky, and one night the attendance was woefully bad. Having done some heavy thinking, the manager entered the ring and made an announcement.

"Gem'men," he said, "I've jest received a letter frum the Marquis of Queensbe'y tellin' me I will have to send him twenty-five dollars fur the priv'lege of usin' his rules here to-night. The hat will now be passed!"

* * *

A TRADESMAN sent a well-known doctor a box of cigars, which had not been ordered, with a bill for twenty-five shillings. The accompanying letter ran: "I have ventured to send these on my own initiative, being convinced that you will appreciate their exquisite flavour."

The doctor replied:—

"You have not asked me for a consultation, but I venture to send you five prescriptions, being convinced that you will be as satisfied with them as I am with the cigars. As my charge for each prescription is five shillings, this makes us quits."

* * *

A DOTING aunt and uncle were taking a very small but very lively boy for a walk. They kept him between them in order to protect him against any danger.

"Hullo, Bobby!" an acquaintance hailed the little fellow. "Is that your daddy and mamma?"

"No," reported Bobby, "they're my convoys!"

* * *

THEY had taken the scene in the film dozens of times, until the producer was exasperated.

"Rotten!" he shrieked to the "star". "Your acting is terrible in this scene. This man is proposing marriage to you, and you have to refuse him nicely. Dash it all, you must have had dozens of men propose to you!"

"Sure I have," came the reply, "but I've never refused any of them before".

"That reminds me John, the butcher hasn't let me have any bones for the soup lately."

Where Mr. Smith Goes

(Continued from page 5)

building known as the Folger Shakespeare Library. The exterior has bas-reliefs illustrating scenes from Shakespeare's plays. There is an extremely appealing statue of Puck with the words 'Lord, what fools these mortals be!"—a fitting commentary on humanity in this the capital of a great and mighty nation! Inside the building there is a fine collection of books, pictures and other relics connected with Shakespeare. There is also a small auditorium which reproduces the atmosphere of an Elizabethan theatre.

White House

The White House is rather an unpretentious building in a city which boasts of so many grand ones. It was so damp when John Adams lived in it as President, that his wife had to have a house-warming to dry the interior sufficiently for the sake of safety. Some parts of the White House are open to the public—the spacious grounds are open only on special occasions, the chief one of them being Easter Monday, when the children of the city gather here and roll their coloured eggs.

Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington, is not as sumptuous as the Lee Mansion, but is more full of human interest. It is a very self-sufficient mansion with extensive grounds and luxuriant, ancient trees. The front of the house with its commanding view of the Potomac River is extremely restful and picturesque.

The most 'personal' room in the whole house is George Washington's bed-room with the bed-stead on which he died. The most interesting house among the various out-houses is the Museum, with souvenirs and relics of Washington and an extremely touching account of his death written by his Secretary in his own handwriting. George Washington's tomb is also on the grounds of his estate: the sign leading upto the tomb and saying "Silence and Respect" seems wholly unnecessary—Americans are a very patriotic people.

That "Awful" Man!

Although Washington must be counting almost every nationality under the sun among its population, it does not look like a 'foreign' city nor a very cosmopolitan one. The 'foreigners' in Washington are mostly in high places: they belong to the various consulates and ambassadorial staffs. A drive along sumptuous Massachusetts Avenue—the Ambassadors' Row of Washington (with its various foreign consulates)—is an excellent lesson in geography.

But the most interesting foreigners in Washington are the taxi-drivers: taxi-drivers are a very friendly and informal lot all throughout the States, but all are not politically-minded as those of Washington. As soon as they see a foreigner, no matter what his country or his nationality, out comes the inevitable question: "What do people over there (your respective country) think of Hitler"? You give him the inevitable answer—if he is a mild man like my Finnish driver, he will just say "Awful man, awful"! and content himself.

If he is an irascible man, he will use language that will make you blush—a Polish driver broke his own wind—shield and hurt his hand the day Hitler marched into Poland. Once, just after the Munich Pact, a well-travelled American driver told us: "That guy (Chamberlain) they have over there is all wrong!"

Washington's greatest charm is in the variety of its buildings and the beauty of its planning; last but not least, in the various tourists and resident Americans who look at you with so much gratitude for your enthusiastic recognition of this fine city—their very own city.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

UDAY Shankar has done it again!

His "Rhythm of Life" ballet, when staged for the first time two years ago, had created a flutter in the dove-cotes of the Art-for-Art's-sake wallahs, who believe that only mythological legends and not the realities of contemporary life should be interpreted in terms of dance. To these blind votaries of tradition, a dancer appearing in a Gandhi cap was an iconoclast defying the gods of classical art.

"Labour And Machinery", his latest ballet seen last week in Bombay, will cause even more heart-burnings among these snobosseurs. For this ballet has much developed and almost perfected the technique Shankar first used in "Rhythm Of Life"—to interpret political, social and economic phenomena through the medium of the dance.

★

Humans Replace Gods!

As in "Modern Times", Chaplin discarded the cap-and-bells of the clown to don the robes of a philosopher, so in "Labour And Machinery", Shankar exchanges the role of a dancer for the role of a critic of life.

And through a medium that he understands and has mastered, in terms of rhythm, movement and gesture, he gives us his analysis of the social break-up of the Indian village community by the intrusion of industrialism. And instead of legendary gods and goddesses he puts real, live human beings on the dance stage!

★

Then Came The Machine!

He shows us happy peasants leading a simple but contented and harmonious life full of rhythm born of free movement and colour borrowed from nature. Then comes the machine and the graceful human beings are turned into soulless automatons, their movements angular instead of rhythmic, their clothes, drab and shapeless instead of being picturesque and colourful, their faces turned into expressionless masks, as they dance the weird dance of the machine—to the tune of the capitalist exploiter.

In the final movements of the ballet Shankar offers a solution, too,—Back to the land and good will and harmony between the haves and have-nots. With this solution, of course, many (including ourselves) will have cause to differ.

★

Dance Of Dictators

Shankar is not the first to use ballet for criticism of life. For many years it has been done in Russia which, as you know, is the one country where the art of ballet has reached its highest artistic level. And even in America, at a time when musical shows of the Ziegfeld variety had monopolized Broadway a band of young artists and intellectuals produced a highly successful song-and-dance show, "Pins and Needles", which was from start to end a comment on American and international politics.

One of the "Chroniclers" who happened to see the show in New York in 1938 recalls the most uproarious climax—Hitler and Mussolini and the Mikado dancing a crazy combination of the goose-step, Geishas' cherry-blossom dance and the rhumba and knocking each other down with feathers.

It was highly symbolic. Could it have been prophetic?

★

Ranade Centenary

Next only to Dadabhai Naoroji, the grand Old Man of India, the late Mr. M. G. Ranade, was the father of public life in Western India, and for long the inspirer of many patriotic activities, throughout India, including the Indian National Congress.

Ranade is remembered to this day as the author of the theory that the Britishers are here for our good, by Divine Dispensation. Very few take that devout view now. Indeed, it was in 1906 at the Calcutta Congress, that his senior admirer of the British, Dadabhai Naoroji, declared that any other man with the rebuffs and disappointments he had had at the hands of the British would have rebelled against them.

The 100th anniversary of Ranade's birthday which comes off on January 18, 1942, will be celebrated on a grand scale in India. In Poona they have drawn a five-day programme to pay tributes to the varied patriotic activities that Ranade set afoot. There is no doubt that Bombay and other cities will pay homage to this 'Prince of Graduates,' the first great product of Bombay University.

★

Greta Garbo's Age

Do you know that most of the glamour girls of Hollywood who appear to be in their teens have really passed the limit of thirty? At least that is the revelation made by a writer who assumes the pseudonym of 'Fearless', though he or she is afraid to give out the real name, in a recent number of 'Photoplay'

According to this writer Claudette Colbert was thirty-one two summers ago, Irene Dunne is somewhere in her middle thirties and so are most of to-day's woman stars like Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo and others who are appearing in pictures for more than the past ten years.

The writer points out that most of the stars themselves are honest and have no hesitation in proclaiming their real ages to the world. It is only Hollywood Studios and publicity men that try to hide the real ages of the stars. Naturally, when Claudette Colbert tells journalists that she is thirty-one or Marlene Dietrich moves about with her 16-year-old daughter (the greatest age-betrayer), Hollywood publicity men find it a hard time to conceal the facts.

Yet, the facts are that Shirley Temple is 13 years old instead of 12 as advertised by Hollywood, that Deanna Durbin is 22 and not 20, Mickey Rooney is more than a bit past twenty-one, Ronald Colman is close to fifty, Clark Gable is 35, Douglas Fairbanks and Loretta Young have not yet passed the limit of thirty though they are on the screen for a long time.

The most surprising revelation in this article, however, is that James Stuart, who looks very young, is thirty-two.

★

"They Met In Bombay!

Recently the Bombay Board of Film Censors banned an American film called "They Met In Bombay", starring Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. And naturally that made us curious about the film. We have not been able to see it but we have managed to secure and read the story of this film and we are so sorry the censors deprived us of so much fun that surely we would have derived from Hollywood's latest attempt to depict India and Indian life on the screen.

Originally called "The Uniform," later re-titled as "Unholy Partners", the film finally emerged as "They Met In Bombay." That by itself is a tribute to the box-office value of Bombay's alleged 'glamour'!

The story which concerns two jewel thieves—Clark Gable and 'Roz' Russel—who meet in the Viceroy (?) Hotel, Bombay, on the eve of the Empire Day, and make a get-away with a fabulously valuable gem, "The Star of India." "More than two hundred and fifty hit players and extras," we are confidentially informed by a publicity blurb, "playing Indian potentates and natives, British dignitaries, officers and civilians takes part in the Empire Day celebration." You can imagine the rest.

★

...Or Did They?

Anyway, the two thieves double-cross each other and we see them in a taxi heading for Bombay's airport. On their way they discuss the intimate details of the jewel robbery—the writers and director presuming, of course, that "native" taxi-drivers don't know English! Soon the taxi-driver is disposed off, the police cars are chasing them and "the sound of the sirens was deafening." (Bombay Police Commissioner, please note) And, this taxi has a miracle tank with inexhaustible petrol supply, "for they sped on endlessly, through the burning afternoon, through the red of the sunset, through the merciful blur of the dusk, and through the misted brilliance of evening moonlight."

But the biggest Hollywood miracle is still to come. "Until, after an eternity, the police car had lost their trail, and they had come to the end of the land, come to the docks of the river" when they board a Chinese freighter! The river! What river? Aren't they thinking of Calcutta and Hooghly? There is no river near Bombay. But what of it? Hollywood screenplay writers and directors can create a river if there is none. We should be thankful they did not plant the Mount Everest right on the edge of Juhu!

★

Statistics

For the lover of statistics we offer the following from the "American World Digest:—

"If you are an average adult, in twenty-four hours:—Your heart beats 103,680 times; you breathe 23,040 times; you inhale 538 cubic feet of air; you eat 3 1/4 lb. of food; you drink 2.9 pints of liquid you turn in sleep 25-35 times; you speak 4,800 words; (This, of course does not apply to our neighbour's wife); you move 750 major muscles; your nails grow .000046 inch; your hair grows .01714 inch; you exercise 7,000,000 brain cells."

★

'Churchill's Murmur'

In an American magazine we read of a heart specialist who was doing a cardiograph of a woman whose heart beat passionately, and erratically, for Britain, and the doctor nearly had apoplexy himself when the machine started registering three dots and a dash, three dots and a dash. He named her complaint "Churchill's Murmur."

And then there is the no-longer German sausage manufacturer who is producing endless chains in which one normal sausage is preceded by three small ones.

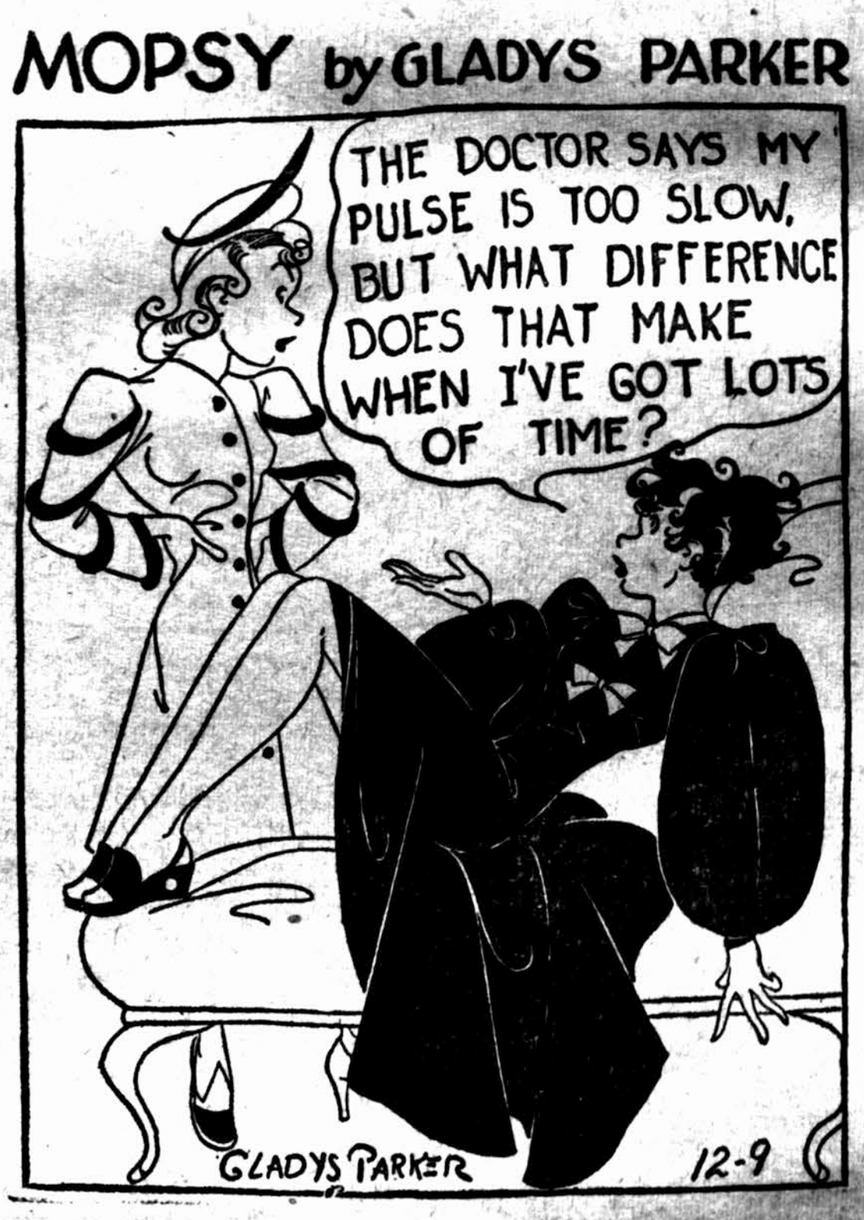
★

The Last Laugh

That's not a bad story about the absent-minded professor who went to a restaurant and had a meal.

When he paid the bill the waiter said: "Excuse me, sir, but the money you've given me doesn't include anything for the waiter."

"My goodness," the professor said. **"I haven't eaten one, have I?"**


MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
THE DOCTOR SAYS MY PULSE IS TOO SLOW, BUT WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES THAT MAKE WHEN I'VE GOT LOTS OF TIME?
GLADYS PARKER
12-9

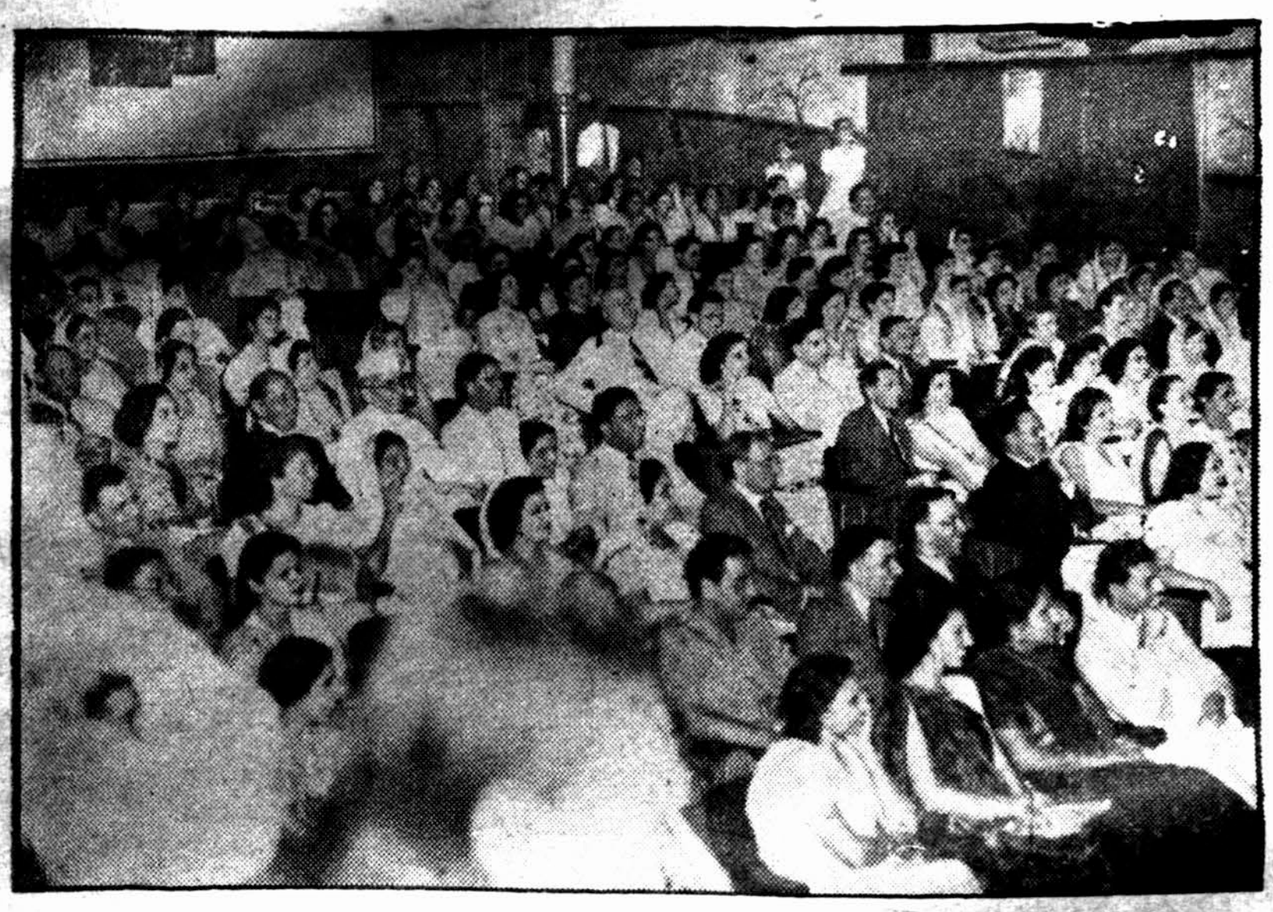
Jānte Haiṇ!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *Huns were nomads who invaded and ravaged Europe in fourth and fifth centuries; in the last war the Germans were contemptuously called "Huns".*
2. *A Russian peasant.*
3. *Mahatma Gandhi.*
4. *1916—at Lucknow.*
5. *Aldous Huxley—in "Jesting Pilate".*

THE PLAY IS THE THING!

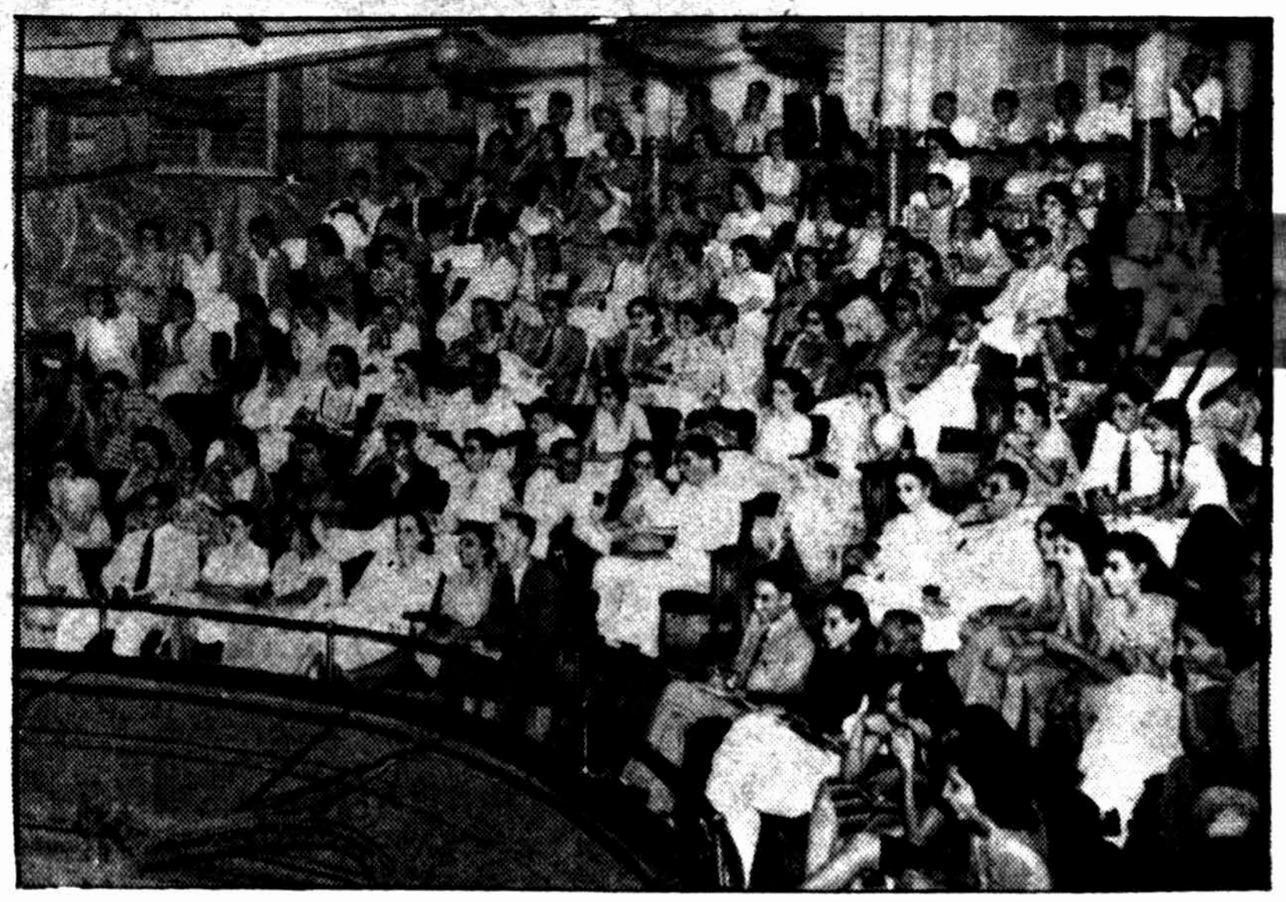
The players and the audience at the Lovji Cama Challenge Trophy Dramatic Competition held at the New Empire Theatre on Sunday December 7 when Parsi amateurs staged a dozen highly interesting items.



The spectators including Mr. K. M. Munshi are highly amused by two clever school girls .....

Khurshed Rumwalla as a withered old school ma'm, and Freny Parekh as a michievous student.

Aloo Dubash as Amy shows "the way to Accept Him" .....



...and sends the andience into repeated peals of laughter, besides winning the Second Prize.

(From left to right) Jangoo Anklesaria (whose realistic madness in 'A Bill of Divorcement' got him bracketed for the second prize) and Parviz Bennet; Russy Billimoria (who wrote his own sparkling play "Hotel Imperial") and Jehangir Bhownagary who won the trophy with his uproarious impersonation of a Frenchman; Fali Mistry and Rhoda Anklesaria in the suspenseful "A[illegible]"

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